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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Saturday Morning.....March 27, 1858.

☞ *For Telegraphic News see fourth page.*

Mr. Farnsworth's Speech.

We publish in another part of to-day's paper an able, pertinent, and timely speech of our immediate Representative, Hon. J. F. FARNSWORTH, of this city, on the engrossing question yet pending in Congress. Mr. FARNSWORTH takes the high ground in the treatment of Slavery which is worthy of general imitation by the Representatives of the North. He is emphatic as well as bold;—but we refer the reader to the speech itself, where they will find our opinions verified.

Mr. Douglas' Speech.

We impose no restraints upon our Washington Correspondent, who is a tried and well proved Republican. He is exhorted only to tell the truth and shame the devil. But if we may judge from what we read elsewhere, his encomiums on Mr. DOUGLAS' speech are somewhat overwrought. We print what he has to say without altering or erasing a word; making him, not the TRIBUNE, responsible for his opinions. His exposition of Democratic dealings in the latter part of his to-day's letter is severely to our taste.

Constables and Constables' Fees.

We are about to elect fifteen Constables for the different divisions of the city into which we are divided under the Township Organization. These officers, with the Justices of the Peace, are to hold office for four years. We have a few suggestions to make with reference to our present and future Constabulary force, which we trust may be borne in mind by those who make the tickets for the Republican voters: The honors attaching to the office of Constable being limited, it is proper that the emoluments should be something; but it is not proper that they should be from three to seven times greater than the compensation provided by statute. That they have been so in very numerous, if not in a majority of instances, for the past four years, everybody who has had business with those functionaries knows perfectly well. If the community choose to renovate this order of things for the next four years, now is the time to do it. The legal fee of a Constable for serving and returning a warrant or summons, is twenty five cents; for serving and returning a subpœna twelve and a half cents. The constructive and actual fees demanded in a majority of cases are seventy-five cents or one dollar for the former and thirty-seven to fifty cents for the latter. This is wrong enough in itself to merit some effort for purification of the system, but when to this is added bullying and ruffianism, or forcible retention of moneys entrusted to their care, on the part of these Dogberrys whenever citizens refuse to pay double or treble the fees prescribed by law, it is high time such customers were treated to the luxury of earning a living some other way. That several of the present incumbents, some of whom claim to be Republicans, have been in the habit of blackguarding or threatening law yers and clients who have required them to keep within modest bounds in their charges, is known to about two-thirds of all who have had occasion for their services. Let the Republican Conventions held to-day examine the qualifications of those Constables who desire a reelection, with special reference to their customary fee bills and the style of proceedings usually adopted for collecting them. We republish a schedule of the legal compensation provided for those officers in the Revised Statutes:

IN CRIMINAL CASES.

For serving a writ and on each person named there u...25c
For taking bail or acknowledgment of either of the [illegible] who may have issued the same, to the place of ser...
For serving or executing any warrant or summons other than...
For serving any warrant or summons in any civil action, where...
For serving any writ of attachment, execution or order of sale...
For serving any writ of replevin, and taking property thereon...
For serving any writ of restitution or assistance in ejectment...
For serving any writ of habeas corpus, and bringing the body...
For every mile actually and necessarily traveled in the service...
For attending upon the Justice of the Peace, on the trial of any...
For every subpœna issued by a Justice of the Peace, and for...
For every bond, recognizance or undertaking taken by a Justice...
For every deposition taken by a Justice of the Peace, and for...
For every search warrant or subpœna issued by a Justice of the...
For every warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace, and for...
For every commitment of a prisoner by a Justice of the Peace...
For every discharge of a prisoner by a Justice of the Peace...
For every recognizance taken by a Justice of the Peace, and for...
For every transcript of a judgment rendered by a Justice of the...
For every certificate and seal to the same, and for every...
For every copy of any paper filed in the office of a Justice of...
For every search in the office of a Justice of the Peace, for...
For every entry of appearance, plea or demurrer, and for...
For every entry of a continuance, and for every entry of...
For every entry of a rule of reference, and for every entry...
For every entry of a judgment by default, and for every...
For every entry of a judgment by confession, and for every...
For every entry of a judgment by nil dicit, and for every...
For every entry of a judgment by verdict, and for every...
For every entry of a judgment by non-suit, and for every...
For every entry of a judgment by default, confession, nil dicit

DAILY TRIBUNE.

NO. 51, SOUTH CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Saturday Morning....... March 27, 1858.

Mr. Douglas' Policy—The Tribune's Intentions.

The new and unexpected complication of political affairs, caused by the action of Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends on this Lecompton question, puzzles the Republicans of Illinois, in a way that they were never puzzled before. We are daily in receipt of letters from all sources within the range of our circulation, inquiring how this imbroglio is to end, and what the Republican party proposes to do. Indeed we hardly get a business letter in our counting-room, to which there is not appended some question having reference to the existing state of affairs. It is not to be expected that there is any unanimity of opinion as to what course it is advisable to pursue. One man asks, "Why do you let up on DOUGLAS—we have "now got him down, why not make an end of "him at once?" Another, "Why do you continue to pour hot shot into DOUGLAS? He is "doing right at last; encourage him then, and "let us make the most of him." A third, "I "have read the TRIBUNE for years, and always "with pleasure; but I never expected that it "would call DOUGLAS, HARRIS, WALKER and "that gang 'our allies.'" Still another, "I have "given you credit for common sense as well "as zeal; but if you continue to repel DOUGLAS and his friends, I shall be compelled to "alter that opinion or accuse you of insanity." And so so it goes—one approves and another condemns; but doubtless a great majority of our subscribers, and we hope as great a majority of the Republican party in the Northwest are satisfied with our course, and will continue to be, as long as we chronicle and comment upon the development of events. What we have done in reference to the affair in hand, and what we propose to do hereafter, may be told in few words: When Mr. DOUGLAS first took position on this Lecompton question, we found great difficulty in believing that he honestly intended to make a stand against the further aggressions of the Slave Power. He had always been so ready to sanction what we call its usurpations, so vigorous a defender of its policy, and so rancorous and bitter an enemy of the Republican party; he has been so ready an apologist for every atrocity that has been committed since his Kansas-Nebraska bill became a law, for the endless outrages that underlie this Lecompton Iniquity, that we could do no less than suspect him of playing an artful game, by which his constituents might be blinded and his return to the Senate secured. We treated his earlier demonstrations upon this hypothesis; and though we have been saying harsh things of him for years, we have never felt or displayed so much personal vindictiveness as when we thought he was adding hypocrisy to the other evil things of which we have constantly accused him. We turn back, however, to our files for November and December, and there see that we were at fault. His action, since that time, has disproved our prophecies and fully vindicated the assurances of his friends. He is in earnest, and the war in which he is engaged is a war of extermination. But with this conviction of his sincerity, and with a keen appreciation of the value of his present services to the Anti-Lecompton cause, we have not gone to the other extreme, and been clamorous in his praise. His agency in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and his affirmation of that monstrous heresy, the Dred Scott decision, are, if possible, more hateful to us than ever before. But we are convinced that so long as he and his associates, continue to stand up side by side with Republicans like SEWARD and TRUMBULL of the Senate, and E. B. WASHBURNE and FARNSWORTH of the House, that the present should balance the past, and that it is neither just or generous, wise or politic, to turn him back by bitter and unceasing attacks into that Pro-Slavery camp whence he has just emerged, and which he is burning to destroy. We have no idea that he will join the Republican party. We suspect that it is far from his intention to do so, now or hereafter. It will probably be his aim to re-organize the Democracy of the Free States on the basis of the Nebraska bill with its Northern interpretation, and to fight his own battles in his own way. We have our own opinions in regard to his ultimate success and the course that he will eventually be compelled to adopt. At this moment he is doing good Republican work. Without his coöperation with our forces, a great iniquity would long ago have been consummated, the nation disgraced and a fundamental principle uprooted and destroyed. As long as that coöperation is maintained, and the services of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats are freely given in the war which we wage against the despotic principle in our government, we shall not ransack the past to find accusations to hurl at their heads. "Let well enough alone," is a maxim as sound in politics as in physics.

We are not vain enough to suppose that all our readers will see the justice or acknowledge the expediency of the course which we have marked out. Thousands of them will continue to wish that the batteries, which were wont to roar whenever a Douglas man showed his colors in the field, might still do their accustomed service. Thousands of others, who ardently desire instant success, will be impatient because we do not recommend an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Mr. DOUGLAS and his troops; they will point us to Indiana and Pennsylvania where under the common name, "Anti-Lecompton," such an union has already taken place, and will clamor for its consummation here. But we tell all that our action is dictated neither by personal friendship nor personal hate; that it is the result of a calm and dispassionate survey of the whole field, and that time will vindicate its wisdom and its adaptation to the present condition of Republicanism in Illinois. We are in favor of no concessions; we counsel no compromises; we make no bid for recruits—hold out no promise of reward. But we accept events as they are developed; and we labor for success. To secure that success, we repel no man who offers aid.

New Publications.

A TREATISE ON AMERICAN RAILROAD LAW. By EDWARD L. PIERCE, of the Boston Bar. New York: JOHN S. VOORHIES.

Those who knew the author of this volume, in Chicago, will not wonder that he has succeeded in making a capital book, which fills a place heretofore vacant in law literature. It is, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, the first systematic and comprehensive digest of railroad law that has been prepared. In the performance of this task, Mr. Pierce has discharged a large portion of the debt which every lawyer is said to owe to his profession. By a judicious arrangement of the copious fruits of his reading he has brought together in the symmetrical form of a treatise all the judicial decisions and dicta, and all the principles of law that bear upon the subject. The volume is thus calculated to be of great utility to practitioners at the bar, who will be enabled to make out a brief readily on any point of railroad law. But the work has been written in a manner that will render it equally useful to the great number of persons not lawyers who are interested in the various questions of law continually arising in regard to the construction, management, and operations of railroads. As the author remarks in the preface, he "has amplified the statements of elementary principles in some chapters, more than a professional reader might desire, in order to render the volume of more service to persons outside of the profession, whose occupations or interests are concerned in the affairs of railroad companies, and who may be disposed for that reason to consult a treatise on the subject. The same consideration has induced the liberal extracts from judicial opinions which have been inserted in the notes." Of course, the Schuyler fraud is a prominent theme.

The volume is divided into twenty chapters, each devoted to a distinct branch of the subject. Four very extensive chapters, embracing nearly two hundred pages, are devoted to the titles of "Injuries to Cattle," "Contracts of Railroad Companies," "Liability of the Company as a Common Carrier of Goods," and "Liability of the Company as a Common Carrier of Passengers," which are the points that mostly concern the public, and therefore must be of the most interest both to laymen and to lawyers. The eleventh chapter treats of "Personal Injuries Resulting in Death." The tenth chapter bears the title of "Liability of the Company for Torts in General." The subjects of subscriptions and stocks, are ably handled in chapters five and six, "Creation of Capital Stock by Subscription," and "Issue and Transfer of shares of Capital Stock." Chapters seven and eight treat of the "Acquisition of the Company of a Right of Way and Real Estate by Purchase," and Acquisition by the Company of a Right of Way and Real Estate by Condemnation."

This cursory sketch of the contents will give our readers some idea of the value of Mr. PIERCE's excellent work.

The Lecompton Bill.

A Bill for the Admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, presented in the Senate by Mr. Green of Missouri, from the Committee on Territories, Feb. 17, 1858.

"WHEREAS, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of Delegates called and assembled at Lecompton September 4, 1857, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which said Convention having asked the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the Territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning:

Provided, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the right of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory so long as such right shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribes, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory, but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part in the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona fide purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever upon them, or other property of the United States, within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times, to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it is republican in form, and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to the Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in said act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the people "of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the "original States," approved February 26, 1853.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The bill passed by yeas, 33; nays, 25.

	Yeas for Lecompton.	Nays against Lecompton.
Alabama	Fitzpatrick, Clay.	
Arkansas	Sebastian, Johnson.	
California	Gwin.	Broderick.
Connecticut		*Foster, *Dixon.
Delaware	Bayard.	
Florida	Mallory, Yulee	
Georgia	Iverson, Toombs.	
Indiana	Fitch, Bright.	
Illinois		Douglas, *Trumbull.
Iowa	Jones,	*Harlan;
Kentucky	Thompson,	CRITTENDEN.
Louisiana	Benjamin, Slidell.	
Maine		*Fessenden, * and n.
Massachusetts		*Wilson, *Sumner.
Maryland	KENNEDY, Pearce.	
Michigan		Stuart, *Chandler.
Mississippi	Brown.	
Missouri	Green, Polk.	
New Hampshire		*Hale, *Clark.
New York		*Seward, *King.
New Jersey	Wright, Thomson.	
North Carolina	Biggs.	
Ohio		Pugh, *Wade.
Pennsylvania	Bigler.	
Rhode Island	Allen,	*Simmons.
South Carolina	Evans, Hammond.	
Tennessee	Johnson,	BELL.
Texas	HOUSTON, Henderson.	
Vermont		*Collamer, *Foot.
Virginia	Mason, Hunter.	
Wisconsin		*Durkee, *Doolittle.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Bates, Del.; Reid, N. C., and Davis Paired off (with Davis) Mr. Cameron*, Pa.

[Democrats in roman, Republicans*, Americans in small caps.]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Non-Annexation Contemplated.

[From the St. Louis Evening News.]

It chanced to us, a week or two since, to be in New Orleans while President Comonfort, the exiled President of Mexico, was there. And thence we proceeded to San Antonio, and west of that, getting near to the gates of Northern Mexico. We met at San Antonio, several very prominent citizens of the northern States of Mexico, including some late high officials, who were on their way to New Orleans. These gentlemen kept their counsels close, and so did President Comonfort; nevertheless, we were able to gather a number of facts, from which we deduced a theory of our own in regard to the nature and the theatre of the next filibustering enterprises on this continent. Our San Antonio friends, to whom we announced it, seemed surprised and incredulous; but it is turning out, we think, that our surmises will be literally fulfilled.

General Comonfort, at New Orleans, was in constant conclave with the filibusters of that city. He despairs utterly of any reforms, or any settled government in Mexico. He regards its rapid disintegration and dissolution as a nation, as inevitable. He is most anxious for its speedy incorporation into the American Union. To this end he is willing henceforth to work. And this object is to be gained, as it can most easily be, without drawing down upon the movement the opposition of European Governments, by political revolutions and annexation of the Mexican States in detail, commencing at the North. The coöperation of the ambitious leaders of the Northern Mexican States may be safely counted on; and for the purpose of concerting the necessary measures, the gentlemen we met at San Antonio, were doubtless proceeding to New Orleans, to arrange the programme with Comonfort.

The first revolution will embrace the entire Northern Mexican States, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California—embracing Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and Sonora. If Sinaloa and Durango should join them, the revolted district would comprise over one third of Mexico, and extend down the country to Tampico, on the east shore, and to Mazatlan, on the west.

Since the overthrow of Comonfort, the State of Tamaulipas, lying immediately along the Gulf of Mexico, and up to the Rio Grande, adjacent to the United States, has refused to recognize the Central Government of Mexico. New Leon has joined in this revolt, and these two States have openly set up the standard of independence. This movement cannot end here. The Central Mexican Government, distracted, impoverished, anarchical, cannot subdue the revolt.

The revolted States will not voluntarily return to needless bondage to a distant government of anarchy and confusion. What will be the result? Unable to stand alone, they will naturally fall under the protection of the most near and ready power that is able to succor and maintain them. That Government is the United States, and the mode, annexation.

Such was the theory. Yesterday's mail brought us very late New Orleans papers, in which we find a letter from Brownsville, Texas, on the Rio Grande, just opposite Tamaulipas, setting forth the actual initiation of this grand programme. We do not doubt that the next acts will follow in rapid succession, and that in less than three years our American Congress will be discussing the question of annexation of fully one-third of the territory of the present Government of Mexico.

☞ A meeting of the Executive Committee of the North American Temperance Convention will be held at Indianapolis, on the 1st Wednesday in April, 1858.

The Slavery Question.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, OF ILLINOIS.

Delivered in the House of Representatives March 25th, 1858.

In the month of January last, at the city of Moscow, in Russia, there were gathered together a large number of the nobles and great men of that great Empire, at a banquet in honor of the abolition of serfdom in that despotism; and on that occasion, in response to the first toast—"The health of the Emperor"—the respondent said:

"The Emperor has struck at the roots of this evil. The glory and prosperity of Russia cannot rest upon institutions based on injustice and falsehood. The Emperor has ceded this great reform, which he might have accomplished by his own powerful will, by asking the nobles to take the initiative. Let us, then, hail this noble idea, inspired by the sole wish for the welfare of his people, with that enlightened heartiness which may now be expected from Russia."

Thus the strange spectacle is presented of one of the most absolute despotisms which ever existed emancipating its slaves, while the project is hailed with "enlightened heartiness" as a "noble idea" by the nation; whilst at the same time, in this free and enlightened Republic, the Congress of the United States is engaged from day to day, and week to week, yea, and I may say from year to year, in excited and fierce discussions of the rightfulness and propriety of the extension of a system of slavery a hundred fold worse in its nature and effects than Russian serfdom.

For, after all, this Kansas question, whatever may be said about the regularity of the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, or of its being the constitution of the people, is really a question of the extension or non-extension of slavery; as such it is discussed, and as such it will be determined. And such has been the character of this controversy ever since it was first proposed in the Senate of the United States to repeal the Missouri Compromise by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In the remarks which I may now have the honor of addressing to the House, I do not expect to be at all singular in this respect.

I propose, briefly, to give some of the reasons why I oppose the extension of the slave power, by the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; and first, I oppose it because it is contrary to the genius and spirit of our Declaration and Constitution, and the designs of the fathers of the Republic, as exhibited in the history of the Government, until a recent period. I know it is now roundly asserted by the Democratic party, that Congress has no rightful authority to interdict or prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States; that to do so would violate the principle of the equality of States; and that party has recently invoked the aid of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case—a tribunal which sits yearly, in an appropriate dismal room in the basement of this Capitol, where one can easily realize Dickens' description of the Foggy high court of chancery; and they have obtained the side bar *dictum* of a majority of those judges to sustain this doctrine. The President of the United States wonders that a doubt could ever have existed, that the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories, and declares that Kansas is as much a slave State as Georgia.

I know that in those opinions in the Dred Scott case, made for political purposes, to aid a corrupt party in subverting the principles of the Constitution, some of those judges contended that the Declaration of Independence does not mean that all men were endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as it reads; but that our fathers only meant all white men then in this country; that they were equal in rights with Great Britain, &c., and that when the framers of the Constitution inscribed upon the porch of that temple of liberty the purposes for which it was made, and declared that it was ordained to "establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, they did not exactly mean that in its general sense, but only meant it so far as they, the persons framing it, and their individual posterity were concerned.

Now, sir, with all these sentiments and opinions I take issue. I insist that the signers of the Declaration of Independence meant to assert a fundamental truth, and to place before the world this truth as the great principle for which they contended. Why, they say that this declaration is made from "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind;" not a part of mankind, not Europeans, Americans, Englishmen, white men, or black men, but MANKIND. Did they intend to insult the mankind for whose opinions they entertained this decent respect, by declaring that part of them had rights which another part had not? They were not then talking of political rights, or the rights of government, but human rights; and they say that "governments are instituted among men to protect these rights."

After the close of the war, Congress issued an address; and, to impress the doctrine still more deeply and firmly upon the people, in that address they used these words:

"Let it be remembered, finally, that it has ever been the boast and pride of America that the rights for which she contended are the rights of human nature."

According to the Democratic party, they meant Anglo-Saxon, or white human nature! To show what Mr. Jefferson understood by the "rights of human nature," I quote from his Notes on Virginia. He says:

"In the very first session held under the Republican Government, the Assembly [of Virginia] passed a law for the perpetual prohibition of the importation of slaves. This will, in some measure, stop the increase of this great political and moral evil, while the minds of our citizens may be ripening for a complete emancipation of human nature."

And again, in the same book, when speaking of the corrupting influence of slavery upon both the morals and manners of the people, and of its baneful effects in destroying that reverence for the true principles of liberty and justice which ought always to exist, he says:

"And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath," &c.

But without going further into the subject of the meaning of the declaration, in regard to "human rights," I propose to examine this most startling doctrine of the President—this new-fangled Democracy, that the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories, and that Congress has no right to prohibit its existence in them. There are several modes of meeting this proposition; one is by reasoning from the provisions of the Constitution itself; another is by showing that those who made and adopted that Constitution did not so intend or understand it. I propose, as it is not my purpose, and I have not time to enter largely into this constitutional argument, to present a few facts and considerations, showing what the understanding of the framers of the Constitution was upon this subject.

I said this doctrine was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, as exhibited in the history of the Government until a late period; and I propose to prove it by a few direct references. One thing is clear and self-evident; and that is, that if Congress may rightfully prohibit slavery in the Territories, then the Constitution does not carry slavery into them; as a law of Congress cannot be of higher authority than the Constitution.

The first example I will cite is the ordinance for the government of the Northwestern Territory which comprised the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; every rood of organized Territory possessed by our Government when the Constitution was ratified. By this ordinance, passed by Congress on the 13th July, 1787, slavery was prohibited in all that Territory.

I am well aware that these latter-day Democrats are in the habit of attempting to avoid the force of this historical fact, by the answer, that the Constitution had not then been adopted. Well, true it is that this ordinance was passed by the Continental or Confederated Congress, while the Constitution was not adopted until some two months afterwards. If this were all, it would furnish but a single objection to my argument, for the Constitution was then being made, and slavery existed as much in the slave States, as it did two months afterwards. But the very first Congress under the Constitution, reenacted that ordinance, in order, as they said, that it "may continue to have full effect," and they made "certain provisions so as to adapt the same to the present Constitution of the United States."

And who were these men who were so wild and foolish as to assume the right in Congress to prohibit slavery? I will mention some of them, who were also members of the convention which framed the Constitution. There was Rufus King, Elbridge Gerry, John Langdon, Roger Sherman, George Read and Richard Bassett, of Delaware, Daniel Carroll of Maryland, Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, Few and Baldwin of Georgia, James Madison of Virginia, Pierce Butler of South Carolina, and George Washington, the President of the Convention, and the President of the United States who signed the law. Thus were our fathers in haste to prevent the curse of slavery from spreading itself over more territory, and provided for five free States. Nothing was heard then of "equilibrium," "balance of power," or "a slave State for every free State," which we hear so much of now; already was it well understood that seven of the thirteen original States were to be free States, and here were to be five more, and yet the framers of the Constitution, slaveholders, even Washington and Madison, had no constitutional scruples about the prohibition, and no fears about the balance of power.

In December, 1789, North Carolina ceded to the United States the territory which forms the present State of Tennessee, which was accepted by an act of Congress of April 2, 1790. Slavery then existed in the Territory under the laws of North Carolina, and that State incorporated into the deed of cession an express provision that slavery should not be prohibited therein, &c.

If Congress had no power to prohibit or abolish slavery in the Territories, why this provision? Sir, it was inserted because it was well understood at that time that Congress not only possessed the power, but that it was the settled policy of the Government to exercise it.

So, when, in 1803, we acquired the Territory of Louisiana from France, Congress prohibited the importation of slaves therein, from beyond the United States; and yet, so far as the States were concerned, Congress had no right to prohibit the foreign slave trade until 1808, but, as to the Territories, this was another recognition of the right of Congress to restrict slavery.

When Missouri was admitted into the Union, Congress again exercised this right of prohibiting slavery in the Territories, by what is generally known as the Missouri compromise. That measure was brought forward, and principally urged and carried by the South. Its principal mover and advocate was Henry Clay; the free States were mostly opposed to the admission of Missouri as a slave State; and this was finally agreed upon as a "pacification," a "compromise." This measure was, less than ten years ago, pronounced by a distinguished Senator from my own State a "sacred thing," having an origin akin to the Constitution, which no ruthless hand dared to assail. Before signing this act, the President, Mr. Monroe, took the written opinions of his Cabinet as to its constitutionality, and they all agreed that it was constitutional—John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun among the number.

In 1848, in the act organizing a territorial government in Oregon, Congress again exercised this right by prohibiting slavery therein. This was generally voted for by the Democracy of the North, and the bill was approved by James K. Polk.

In 1848, Mr. Cass, being a little over anxious for the Presidency, wrote a letter, wherein he undertook to substitute squatter sovereignty for the Wilmot proviso, and he was overwhelmed by a perfect deluge of honest indignation.

In 1850, when Congress passed the "omnibus bill," or what are commonly designated "the Compromise measures," it again recognized the validity of the Missouri Compromise. I know, sir, that it is asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that the Missouri restriction is "inconsistent" with the principles of the compromise measures of 1850 which provides for the boundaries of Texas. It is enacted—

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the second section of the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, either as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas, or otherwise."

Now, one of the provisions of the third article of the second section of that joint resolution is as follows:

"And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said *Missouri Compromise line*, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crimes) shall be prohibited."

That was one of the provisions which was neither "impaired or qualified" by the compromise measures of 1850, and remains in full force, unrepealed to this day. Then, sir, is it not a bold assumption to say that the Missouri compromise was inconsistent with the compromise measures of 1850? I think so. Why, sir, when the Nebraska bill was reported to the Senate by the committee in June, 1854, they had not made this discovery of inconsistency, for in that report the committee say:

"They do not feel themselves called upon to enter into those controverted questions, [referring to the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery.] They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws," &c., "so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

Yet, sir, in a few days after that, at the dictation of David Atchison, of Missouri, as he himself says, this committee did take their departure from the course pursued in 1850; and then pretended to have suddenly made the wonderful discovery that the two acts were in conflict; that there were more passengers in the omnibus than had paid fare.

I have thus referred to a few of the numerous instances where this power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories has been exercised and fully recognized. Webster, the great expounder of the Constitution, always recognized it. I have done this, Mr. Chairman, not that I expect to convince any of these wise, latter-day Democrats that they are in error, because, of course, they are much wiser than their fathers; but only to show how far they differ from the men who made the Declaration and the Constitution, who fought for their own and our liberties; how they differ from Washington and Jefferson, Madison and the Adamses, Monroe and Polk, Calhoun and Webster, and Benton and Clay; yea, and Douglas and the rest of them, up to the month of June, 1854.

Perhaps I can illustrate this point by an anecdote. A lawyer in one of the Western States was arguing a point before a Justice of the peace. The Justice overruled him. The lawyer wished to read some law on the question from Blackstone. The Justice very abruptly declined to hear anything further on the subject, saying that he had already decided, and that it was useless. The lawyer replied that he did not propose to convince the court that he was wrong, but he just wanted to show him what an old fool Blackstone was.

So far from the Constitution carrying slavery into the Territories, I assert that slavery can only exist by positive municipal law; it must have actual, direct, legal protection; and here I will give my answer to the oft-repeated argument, that "unless the slaveholder can carry his slaves with him, from the slave States to the Territories, and hold them there, then there is an inequality of right; that the Territories are purchased with the common blood and common treasure of the slave as well as the free States, and that therefore they of the slave States should have an equal right," &c.—This is the argument of "State equality."

Now, I answer, true it is, the Territories are the common property of the people of the slave as well as of the free States, and their rights should be equal; and I contend they are equal. By the common law slavery is not known; there is no such thing as property in man under that law; there is property in horses, cattle; in goods, wares, and merchandise; property in things personal and real; but no property in persons. We require neither constitution nor statute to hold our property, for the Almighty made it property when he gave man "dominion" over it. This property the people of the free and the slave States alike may remove to the Territories and hold it there. Thus we are equal. But you have under your State laws a "peculiar" kind of property, which is, so far as the common law is concerned, an outlaw, a species of law for which you cannot show a patent from the Almighty—a kind of property which we have not—which neither our State laws nor the common law will allow us to have; and you want the right to carry this peculiar property into the Territories—a right which we have not. I say, sir, instead of that being equal justice, it would be very unequal. This would be allowing the people from a part of the States of this Union not only the right to carry their property with them, but to transfer their peculiar laws and institutions also.

I presume that my proposition—that slavery is unknown to the common law and can only exist by virtue of municipal law—will not be disputed; but lest it should be, I will cite a few cases in point.

In giving his decision in the celebrated Somerset case, Lord Mansfield said:

"The state of slavery is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reason, moral or political, but only by positive law."

In the case of Rankin *vs.* Lydia, (2 Marshall, page 479,) the Supreme Court of Mississippi say:

"We view this [the condition of slavery] as a right existing by positive law, of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of nature or in the unwritten or common law."

The Supreme Court of Missouri, of Louisiana, of Georgia, and, in fine, of every Slave State in this Union, have decided the same. It is useless to multiply cases. (Harry *vs.* Decker, Walker's Reports, page page 42. Missouri; Martin's Louisiana Reports, page 114.)

Why, sir, this equality of State doctrine, as now taught and construed by the Democratic or Administration party, (the slavery propagating party of the present time,) is like the other discovery of that party, that all men who labor are slaves, a recent discovery. In December, 1837, John C. Calhoun introduced into the Senate of the United States some resolutions, one of which embraces that doctrine. It read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Union of these States rests on an equality of rights and advantages among its members; and that whatever destroys that equality tends to destroy the Union itself; and that it is the solemn duty of all, and more especially of this body, which represents the States in their corporate capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate between the States in extending the benefits of the Government to the several portions of the Union; and that, to refuse to extend to the Southern and Western States any advantage which would tend to strengthen, or render them more secure, or increase their limits or population by the annexation of new territory or States, on the assumption, or under the pretext, that the institution of slavery, as it exists among them, is immoral or sinful, or otherwise obnoxious, would be contrary to that equality of rights or advantages which the Constitution was intended to secure alike to all members of the Union, and would, in effect, disfranchise the slaveholding States, withholding from them the advantages, while it subjected them to the burdens, of the Government."

This was the last of a series of six resolutions proposed by Mr. Calhoun. Let us see what was done with it. By reference to the *Congressional Globe*, volume 6, page 98, from which I read, we find it was disposed of in the following summary manner:

"Mr. Preston moved to lay the resolution on the table, giving the reasons on which he founded his motion; on which a short debate ensued; after which, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and carried by a vote of 35 to 9, as follows: [Buchanan dodged the vote!]

"YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Cuthbert, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Knight, Lyon, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pearce, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Smith of Tennessee, Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White, Williams, and Wright—35.

"NAYS—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Lumpkin, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Walker, and Young—9."

Such was the estimate in which those sentiments were held twenty years ago. It is strange, is it not, that they now constitute the chief plank—the chief principle of this Democratic Administration? Verily, "the stone which the builders rejected has become the chief stone of the corner."

I oppose the admission of Kansas as a slave State, also, for the reason that slavery is a curse to any country, and to any people; it corrupts the morals and the manners of the people wherever it exists; it promotes poverty and ignorance; it degrades labor, and consequently banishes the free laborer from the land. You might as well prohibit by an act of Congress the emigration of the free laboring man of the North to that State, as to permit slavery to exist there. Slavery cramps and clogs the energies and progress of a State; retards improvements; wears out, and depreciates the value of the soil; in fine, sir, it is in almost every conceivable light, a curse! In this connection I wish to refer to some of the sentiments which have been uttered by a number of gentlemen, members of this and the other branch of Congress, during the present session and to reply to this threat of disunion, which has become so common of late, if we do not admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

A distinguished Democratic Senator from South Carolina declared, the other day, that "every man who sold his labor was a slave; that the whole hireling class of laborers and operatives (at the North) were slaves;" and argued that they were not so well off as their black slaves. He also insisted that the South had the best frame of society in the world; and that it was owing to the institution of slavery; and that the Southern States would be much the gainers by the dissolution of the Union, &c.

The gentleman from Mississippi, in a speech on this floor, said, in substance, that "the system of slavery was promotive of the highest state of civilization." Another gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Davis,] in his speech upon this floor, recently, argued that the North was making war upon the institution of slavery; that there were only two million persons engaged in agriculture in the United States; who are chiefly in the Southern States; and, therefore, the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North were seeking to "break down the political power of that portion of the Union which is engaged in agriculture," (viz: the South,) by opposing the extension of slavery. This gentleman also argued the probability of a disruption of the Union; and stated that the people of the South contemplated civil war and revolution with a calm, serene, and self-sustaining mind!

Another gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Gartrell,] in a speech, a few days since, declared that, "in order to preserve this Union, we must admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, as a slave State;" "that the threat of dissolution, was no idle threat, but the people of the South meant it," &c.; "that the institution of slavery in the South was right in principle and practice; that it had developed the resources of the country to an untold extent, and, by its influence, had elevated the people of the South in the scale of morality, wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, to a point never attained by any other people."

Another gentleman, from Missouri, [Mr. Anderson,] who declared himself to be a Know-Nothing, or Native American, and who thought the principles of this Administration harmonized so well with his own, also declared, in his speech the other day, in favor of slavery as a principle, as it exists in this country, &c.

Another gentleman, from Alabama, [Mr. Shorter,] declares that, "if Kansas is rejected under the Lecompton constitution, the sun of the national Democratic party will go down to rise no more"—that is a consummation devoutly to be wished—and he prays Heaven "that the State of Alabama may become a nucleus around which shall spring into existence a Southern confederacy." That gentleman further told us that he had a "sovereign contempt for the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers;" which must make the descendants of the Pilgrims feel monstrous bad. He regretted that there ever had been a Plymouth Rock; had "rather be vassals of Old than New England;" and declared that Alabama could very well go it alone as the "independent Republic of Alabama;" and command the respect of the whole world, &c.!

Such, sir, are but a sample of the speeches and sentiments uttered in this Hall almost daily. A few words in reply to these menaces, these disunion threats. They have ever been most potent weapons for the slavery propagandist in carrying any measure, no matter how repulsive it might be to the people of the free States. It has always been used to frighten craven, faint hearts, and to mould doughfaces. "If you do not annex Texas, and thereby extend the area of slavery, we will dissolve the Union;" and forthwith the thing is done; Texas is annexed; we assume her quarrels; fight it through; pay her debts; give her $10,000,000 for a naked claim to territory which was very doubtfully hers; set her agoing flourishingly and swimmingly; and now Texas is going to dissolve the Union again! "If you do not catch our runaway human property, we will dissolve the Union!" and we all set to chasing their slaves—to save the Union. So with the repeal of the Missouri compromise; the Union was threatened, if it was not done. And now we are asked to force this damnable curse upon an unwilling people, and to drag that people into the Union under a constitution which is not of their making, or the Union must be dissolved. Well, sir, I tell you that we will not do this thing though you dissolve a hundred Unions. But we are not at all scared about the Union. It may be that this is the last straw, which breaks the camel's back. But I have no fears about it; and for one, I wish to test its strength a little. It has been saved a great many times. If we are to believe the stories which have been told about how the Union has been saved, one would suppose that it had passed more "hair-breadth escapes in the imminent deadly breach" than ever Othello did. And yet, sir, I do not believe that the Union has received much of a strain after all.

Sir, if these Democratic politicians of the South are going to dissolve this Union, I ask them to begin; do not stand there like empty braggarts boasting what you will do, but let us see how stout and valiant you are. Yet, before you begin, I would like you to tell me where the line of separation is to be; which are to become the border slave States of this "Southern Confederacy," and how much of the Mississippi, and other national arteries do you propose to take? Where are you going to divide the railroads, which, like muscles of steel, bind together this mighty Confederacy? How will you divide the Capitol and other common property of the nation? Will you cut in twain our country's bright history, the memory of the fathers, and all their noble deeds? and all that slavery may be extended and human bondage increased and perpetuated! I ask these gentlemen if they have contemplated the truth, for truth it is, that disunion would be the death-knell to all their hopes, not only of extending slavery, but of slavery itself.

Sir, the Republican party has been charged with being a disunion party. The charge is false. We are for the Union and the Constitution. We would maintain both, and when we get the power, (as we surely will in 1860), we mean to preserve both in all their excellence.

In some of the Southern States they raise hemp; I am told, and excellent article. Well, sir, there is a theory, I believe, of the botanic physicians, that every country and locality produces a vegetable remedy for the diseases peculiar to that locality. Now, sir, I have no doubt that Southern hemp would be, if properly used, as sovereign a remedy for disunion as East India hemp is for the consumption, in the hands of "old Doctor James." So much for disunion.

But, Mr. Speaker, I wish to present a few facts, bearing upon the question of the relative merits of Freedom and Slavery, and in answer to the statements and assumptions of the gentlemen which I have alluded to. I take it that if slavery is better than freedom, if slave society is better than free society, its comparative excellence will be manifest in the growth, progress, and prosperity of the Slave States, and the intelligence and education of the people where slavery exists. Now let us see what the statistics show upon this subject. Take for example, the States of Virginia and New York.

Virginia has something over sixty thousand square miles of territory, while New York has some forty-seven thousand square miles. Virginia had as good a soil, and a better climate than New York—and had much the start in settlement! I have prepared a table which I will give showing the progress of the two States up to 1850:

Total population at different periods, including slaves.

	1790.	1800.	1830.	1850.
Virginia	748,308	880,200	1,211,405	1,421,661
New York	340,120	586,756	1,918,608	3,097,394

Again, sir; in 1850 there was invested in church property in New York $21,134,207, and in Virginia the sum of only $2,856,076.—At that time there were published in New York 428 newspapers, with an aggregate circulation of 115,385,473; while in Virginia there were but 87, with a circulation of 9,223,068. New York expends $2,500,000 yearly for education—all purposes, while Virginia expends about $700,000. In Virginia, taking the entire free white native population, there are 75,868 adults over twenty years of age who cannot read nor write, while in New York there are but 23,241 of the same class. In New York it is about one in fifty of the adults, while in Virginia it is about one in five! Sixty years ago, Virginia ranked as the noblest and richest State of them all; then she had ten Representatives, while New York had only six. Now New York has thirty-three, and Virginia thirteen. Why, sir, John Randolph said a good many years ago, "Virginia is so impoverished by the system of slavery, that the tables will sooner or later be turned, and the slaves will advertise for runaway masters."

Take another example: Kentucky and Ohio, nearly equal in area, Kentucky having the advantage in climate; and in all other respects as to soil, position, and natural resources equal to Ohio; and how do they stand in the race of progress? Kentucky had much the start, having in 1790, 73,000 inhabitants, while Ohio had none. Kentucky was admitted into the Union by act of Congress of February, 1791. Ohio was admitted in 1803, with one Representative. In the year 1800 Kentucky had 221,000 inhabitants, and Ohio had only 45,365. In 1820 Kentucky had 564,000, while Ohio had 581,000! and in 1850 Kentucky had 982,605, while Ohio had 1,980,329! It will be borne in mind that this enumeration in Kentucky includes over 210,000 slaves, while in Ohio they are all freemen.

In 1850 Kentucky had 62 newspapers, with a circulation of 6,582,838; and Ohio had 261 newspapers, with a circulation of 30,473,407. Kentucky had 131,205 pupils and students attending schools, and Ohio had 514,809 attending schools. Kentucky has now 10 Representatives, and Ohio 21; and after 1860 the disparity will be much greater. Upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution, I think South Carolina had five Representatives. In seventy years this State, which, if we are to believe her statesmen, has such an excellent social and political system, and such a pure and genuine democracy, has managed, principally by the increase of her slaves, (who now number more than half her entire population,) to grow just one Representative.

Take one other example, Mr. Speaker, and I have done with this subject—Alabama, the most flourishing of all the Slave States. In 1820 she had 127,900 inhabitants; while Illinois, at the same time, had but 55,200. They were admitted into the Union about the same time. I think Illinois was admitted in December, 1818, and Alabama in December, 1819. Well, there they are, fairly started in the race of progress. Alabama having more than twice as many people as Illinois, situate directly upon the Gulf of Mexico, with the harbor of Mobile, capable of accommodating almost the entire shipping of the world; her products of a much more valuable character than those of Illinois; whilst Illinois was a far western State, difficult of access, far away from the sea-coast and from an inviting market. Now, sir, let us see "what time they have made" in the race, and how they came out.

Population.

	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Alabama	127,900	309,527	590,756	771,623
Illinois	55,200	157,445	476,183	851,470

This includes slaves and all. The white population of Alabama in 1850 was only 426,514; and to-day, sir, whilst Illinois has more than a million and a half of freemen, there are not probably more than half a million in Alabama. In Alabama, in 1850, there were 60 newspapers, with an aggregate circulation of 2,662,741; and in Illinois there were 107 newspapers, with a circulation of 5,102,276. In Alabama there were 62,846 pupils and students attending schools, &c.; and in Illinois there were, at the same time, 182,292 attending schools.

Sir, I think it was the present Governor of Virginia, who, in Congress, a few years ago, thanked his God that there were no newspapers in his district. Now, sir, it is an occasion of pride to me, that there are in my district over forty newspapers at this time, regularly issued; and that district gave me more than 21,000 votes.

For this prosperity, we in the North are apt to acknowledge that we are indebted, in great measure, to the Pilgrim Fathers and to Plymouth Rock; and while the gentleman from Alabama curses and contemns their memory, we bless their memory, and thank God for the old sea-beaten rock, and for the weary pilgrims who landed upon it. Sir, let me tell that gentleman from the "independent Republic of Alabama," that had there been no Pilgrim Fathers, there would have been no Alabama; had there been no Plymouth Rock, he would be the vassal of Old England to-day. Compare the intelligence of that New England which the gentleman derides, with that of his own State; yes, with that of all the slaveholding States. In Massachusetts, in 1850, there were but one thousand and fifty-five native white persons over the age of twenty years who could not read and write; or about one to every seven hundred and seventy-eight of the entire white native population. At the same time there were of the same class in Alabama thirty-three thousand six hundred and eighteen who could not read and write, or one to every twelve and a-half of the entire white native population; and that is about the average in the slave States. Why, sir, in the slaveholding States to-day, from eighteen to twenty per cent. of all the free white native voters, cannot read the ballots they cast, nor sign their own names to a poll-book. Talk about the "independent Republic of Alabama," sir, setting up for itself, and going it alone! Why, how long is it since a man was driven from Alabama for selling Uncle Tom's Cabin, or some book of the kind? And when his wife sought to stay there to collect a few debts which that chivalrous people owed her husband, a public meeting was held, and it was resolved that she too must go. The institutions of Alabama were not strong enough to stand the presence of one poor woman! and yet the gentleman talks of the "Independent Republic of Alabama!"

I do not make these remarks, sir, from any disposition to disparage any State of this Union; I would not do them any injury if I could; but it is proper that we should repel the assaults made upon the free States; and when it is sought to extend the slave power, by the addition of another slave State, under the pretense that it is right, and that slavery is better than freedom, or to maintain an equilibrium, or balance of power, then we are called upon to show the blighting, desolating and retarding influence of the system; and that it is utterly impossible to preserve a balance of power between them; that freedom cannot be hemmed in, cramped, and finished, like a Chinese lady's foot; but it must, and will burst its fetters and expand; while slavery produces palsy and stagnation and death.

The natural resources of the slave States of this Union are immeasurable; and, without slavery, they would have untold wealth and greatness; but now, so it is, this accursed system has shut out enterprise, has shut out the free laborer, and has spread itself like a pall over the land, with its enervating and baneful influence, like blight and mildew when it falls.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, because the people of Kansas never made that constitution, and do not wish to be admitted under it; but it is an attempt by the Administration to consummate a conspiracy begun nearly four years ago, to make a slave State, (and which has been carried on by a series of frauds and outrages unprecedented and unparalleled in the history of any nation under the sun. During all that time, various agencies have been used to effect this purpose, of which the Lecompton Constitution seems to be the crowning glory! I have only time to mention a few of these agencies.

The Territory of Kansas was carved out, and bounded, to make a slave State. Stuck in there behind Missouri, being almost inaccessible except through Missouri, slavery was given much the advantage in the outset.

From time to time forays were made by people from the State of Missouri, and other slave States, into Kansas, especially, when elections were to be held, and the people of Kansas were forcibly driven from the polls; judges of election, of the invaders' choosing, were substituted, while they did the voting. A Legislature was in this manner chosen, the members of which, many of them, resided in Missouri; they went over when the Legislature convened, enacted the whole code of Missouri, and some additional statutes, and then returned to their homes in Missouri. Murders and robberies were committed with impunity, provided the victims were only Free State men. Free State towns, printing presses, and hotels, were destroyed under the direction of United States officials, without ever being even asked why they did so by the Administration. Every man met upon the highway was asked if he was for a free or slave State; and if he had the territory to answer the former, he had to run the gauntlet for his life.

Finding that the people from the free States would emigrate to the Territory, induced thereto by its excellent lands, and to provide homes for themselves and their families, these marauders and their abettors obstructed the travel upon the Missouri river, a great national highway, and day after day, in broad daylight, boarded the steamers, which were bearing emigrants to Kansas, robbed them of their property, and compelled the boats to turn round and descend the river. When the Free State men of Kansas sought to make a little feeble resistance to this tyranny, and to defend their homes and families from these worse than savages, they were arrested by United States authority, and confined in a loathsome prison on charges of treason and other offenses, while their families could be plundered or robbed, or driven away; and then, ruined and heart-broken, they were discharged without trial.

During her brief history five Governors, and nearly as many Secretaries, have, by turns, governed the Territory; and if we are to believe the President and the Democratic party, a strange kind of fatality has attended them all. It would seem that there was something in the very atmosphere of Kansas repugnant and poisonous to Democratic Governors; or else the complaints of the Free State men are true, and they have been crushed and abused worse than ever were a people in any but a half civilized country.

The first Governor of Kansas, A. H. Reeder, was one of the few honest Democrats left at the North, after the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. He was weak enough to suppose, however, that nothing more was intended than was expressed in the Kansas bill, and that the people of the Territory were really to have the privilege of protection in a fair expression of their wishes at the polls. He tried to govern accordingly; but for this he was set upon by the ruffians in the Territory, and the rascals at Washington; he was persecuted with false charges for the purpose of disgracing him, and removed from the office to make room for another Democrat, of a different class, Wilson Shannon; a man who was bad enough when sober, and worse when drunk. He served his masters as well as he knew how; but (to borrow a saying from a distinguished Senator) he failed for want of capacity; though I have no doubt Shannon would have been continued, but just then it was thought necessary, in order to carry Pennsylvania for Mr. Buchanan, that a more respectable man, and, if possible, one from that State, should take the place of Shannon. Whereupon President Pierce proceeded to appoint John W. Geary, another Kansas-Nebraska Democrat from Pennsylvania, who reached Kansas in September, 1856, with strong prejudices against the Free State men there; a strict Democrat, but, like Reeder, having some honesty mixed with his Democracy. Well, sir, he remained Governor of Kansas about seven months; when he was, like Reeder, obliged to flee for his life. He had got his eyes opened while there, to the real state of the case. He could not be made to sink his entire manhood and honesty by the Pro-Slavery Ruffians of Kansas, or a corrupt Administration at Washington. But he had served a purpose, and Buchanan had carried Pennsylvania. Now he, like Reeder, was denounced as an "Abolitionist," and contemptuously tossed over to the Black Republicans.

Now, Buchanan being elected, with a majority in both Senate and House, the slaveholders demanded that the governorship of that Territory should be turned over to them; they said that Northern Governors were not to be trusted. The President, full of gratitude to the South, which had so well sustained him, and perhaps not having much of that excellent quality which was possessed in some degree by Reeder and Geary, said to them, "do with me as thou wilt;" and straightway appointed two slaveholders from the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, Governor and Secretary of that ill-starred Territory. Now, everything seemed to be going on swimmingly for the slavery propagandists. Governor Walker was to have full sway, with an army to back him. General Harney, supposed to be an excellent butcher, especially where Abolitionists were to be disposed of, was sent for to command the army in Kansas, where the people were enjoying such sweet repose, under the quieting influence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise! Well, sir, the result is known to the whole country—how Walker and Stanton began, filled with bitter prejudices against the Free State men there; how they menaced the city of Lawrence while camped before it; how gradually their eyes became opened; and at last, like the messengers who were sent out by Saul to take David a third time, even they prophesied also.

After a service of a few months Walker was invited to resign; and Stanton was removed for calling the Territorial Legislature together, that they might provide some method by which the people could express their assent, or dissent, to the Lecompton constitution, which had been denied them by the constitutional convention. That did not suit this squatter-sovereignty Democracy, nor did it please his majesty James I; for with all the obstructions which had been thrown in their way, notwithstanding the obstacles opposed to emigration from the free States, and the oppressions and outrages they experienced, still the great pulsations of freemen could not be suppressed; and when our emigrants to Kansas could not get in the front way by the ordinary channels of travel, their steady tramp was heard over the prairies and through the wilderness of western Iowa and Nebraska, and into Kansas they would get some way; and it was well established that the free State men constituted the great body of the people of the Territory; and if the constitution should be submitted to a fair vote of the people, why, they would vote it down. So said the Democracy of Kansas; and what was the use of making a constitution if it was to be voted down?

It is said by the President that the slavery question was submitted to the people by the Lecompton Convention. Now, sir, without noticing—for I have not time—the conditional submission of the slave-importation clause to a vote, (which was the only thing submitted,) I deny that the question of Kansas being a slave or free State was ever submitted to the people by that constitution.

Slaves are held in Kansas—some hundreds of them; I do not know how many, and it matters not for my argument how many; for if any are held there by constitutional authority, it is a slave State. Now, the Lecompton Constitution provides, that even if the slavery article should be voted down, still "the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with." And this the President, in his message, approves, and thinks it would be very wrong for the constitution to drive the slavery already existing in the Territory out of the State, or to deprive the masters already there of their slave property.

Sir, to this complexion has popular sovereignty come at last: first, deny the right of either Congress or a Territorial Legislature to prohibit slavery in a Territory; next, procure a decision of the Supreme Court that the Constitution of the United States carries Slavery into the Territories; and then, deny the right of the people of a Territory, when they form a State Constitution, to drive out the slavery already existing there, upon the ground that it is interfering with vested rights.

Mr. Chairman, I turn from this doctrine with disgust; and I tell you that I trust the last slave State has been added to this Confederacy. So help me God, none shall ever be admitted with the assistance of my vote; and whether here or anywhere else, wherever or whenever it is in my power to strike a shackle from a human limb, or from human progress, that power shall be exercised.

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THE STEAMER HURON, CAPT. S. W. MORGAN, will leave for the above ports on MONDAY evening, March 29th, at seven o'clock. For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. C. DREW. mh25-2t:m89

FOR MILWAUKEE, MANITOWOC, TWO RIVERS, And All Intermediate Ports.

THE LOW-PRESSURE, UPPER CABIN Steamer CLEVELAND, Capt. Dougall, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY evening, March 27th, at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office of THE CLEMENT STEAMBOAT CO. mh26-2-m94

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, At Wholesale.

E. R. KELLOGG & CO., Have removed from 56 Lake street to 62 ...... Lake Street ...... 62 Corner of State Street.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL assortment of NEW GOODS for Spring and Summer trade, consisting of all the new and desirable styles, and to which we would invite the attention of all buyers in this market. mh26-2m:m87

Propeller Ogontz for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER THE ABOVE named Propeller for sale AT AUCTION, on the Sixth Day of April Next, At 12 o'clock, at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, in the city of Chicago.

Terms of sale will be as follows: Four thousand dollars of the purchase money down; balance will be given 3 to 6 months' time, with good indorsed paper.

The title to the Ogontz is perfect, having been bought by the present owners at the United States Marshal's sale, December 24, 1857. The Ogontz is 343 tons burthen, and has capacity for carrying 12,000 bushels grain. She rates B 2 on the Insurance Books, and is a prime vessel. She is in as good repair as the generality of vessels, having been thoroughly overhauled last fall. Her machinery is in perfect order; boilers, smoke-stack and copper works, were new two years ago this spring.

Parties wishing to purchase, can learn full particulars by applying to ... T. Spencer & Co., or John T. Stafford, Esq. SAM'L A. TRYON. mh26-2w:m91

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD,

FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Physician and surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Columbus, Ohio, and author of a New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye and Ear without the use of the Knife, would announce his arrival in the city of Chicago, Ill., and has taken rooms at 73 South Clark street, where he will remain in order to afford to those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear, an opportunity of being treated by a system which is [illegible]

He has been equally successful in his treatment of Diseases of the Ear, with his new system. [illegible]

☞ No charge made for examination and an opinion. [illegible]

Rooms 73 South Clark street (up stairs) three doors from Randolph street. mh26-1w

J. E. WYCHE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, NO. 44 CLARK street, over Exchange Bank of F. G. Adams, Chicago. Refer to J. H. Dunham & Co., ... Co., Hon. I. N. Arnold, Chicago. mh25-1m:m84

Wanted.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED ... J. A. NICHOLS & CO. mh25-3t*

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WHO ... to get a situation in a respectable family ... can give Piano lessons for her board. ... given. Address Box 4287.

WANTED—A FURNISHED LODGING Room, by two gentlemen, ... or no other boarders are taken. ... minutes' walk of the Post Office. ... References exchanged. Address ...

WANTED—TO RENT FROM FIRST ... May, a good House with all the improvements ... Hall. Will pay ... mh25-2t*

WANTED—SEVERAL LABORERS ACCUSTOMED ... with gardening and ... eighteen miles from the city ... & Bunker, 155 South Water st. ...

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER desires to purchase ... or tracts in and adjoining the city of Chicago ... and six per cent interest, will be ... Those desirous of selling, will ... scription and terms, immediately. mh26-1w:m86

WANTED—FROM $3,000 TO ... for from three to five years, for which ... city property will be given as security. ... at this office.

WANTED—$2,000!—AN ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP, by a reliable business man ... East, in some good business already ... this city or the West. Address "O," ... mh9-1m:191

TAKE NOTICE—1,000 HORSES WANTED.—The undersigned wish to purchase ... thousand Horses for the United States ... which a fair price in cash will be paid. ... be at Dan's Sale Stable ... such Horses as may be offered ... scription. No mares wanted. J. W. SINGLETON & ... mh25-1w:m85

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A ... HOUSE, with all the modern improvements ... North Division, east of Clark street, ... Apply to Maitland & ... meroy's Building, or Box 1891.

Board and Boarding.

44 MONROE STREET.—BOARDING. Front Parlor and Bedroom to let, ... board, in a private family at 44 Monroe street ... mh25-1w*

57 MICHIGAN AVENUE.—BOARD ... Rooms at 57 Michigan Avenue, ... Also, day board.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN & WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with front rooms and board in a private family. Location desirable, and within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. Address Box 2315 P. O.

To Let or Lease.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, SITUATED on Oakley street, containing ... barn, well, cistern, &c., and half an acre of ground. Rent eleven dollars per month. Apply to ... STARR, cor. N. Water & Clark sts.

SLEEPING ROOMS TO RENT.—APPLY at Marine Bank of Chicago.

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 82 LAKE ... Possession given May 1st. Apply to S. C. CLARKE, ... mh19-2w:m41

TO LET—BUSINESS OFFICES ... located. MARSH, HARWOOD & ... mh20 ...

TO LET.—A VERY DESIRABLE ... BER YARD to let. Address "Post Office Box ..." fe1-tf:j101

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS ... feet (lighted on three sides), on the ... the Marble Block, No. 16 Lake street, ... great Ill. and Mich. Central Depot. ... Paige & Co., No. 16 Lake st.

TO RENT—TWO VALUABLE WATER LOTS for Lumber Yards, one of which ... cated for a large country or city retail trade ... town. Address Box 2808, or inquire at ... Monroe street.

TO LEASE—45X190 FEET, BRICK ... 100 and 102 Madison street, near the new ... and Custom House, will be leased for ten ... favorable terms, with or without the building, ... at N. W. corner of Clark and Lake streets, ... mh22-1w*

FOR RENT—FROM FIRST OF MAY ... first class Residence (3 story), situated ... next east of the Foster House. It contains ... improvements, and is well calculated for a ... ing House. Apply to Geo. W. Foster, 217 S. Water ... mh5-2m:j72

FOR RENT OR SALE—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS—an elegant 3 story brick ... ing House, entirely new, containing ... ments—bath, hot and cold water, gas, ... the West Division. Conveniences ... Apply at Room No. 17 Pomeroy's Building, ... Water street.

FOR RENT OR SALE, VERY LOW, ... applied for immediately. A large ... house, with all the modern improvements, ... ice-house, stable, &c. It is beautifully situated ... Division and now occupied ... one of the best Lumber Yards on the South Branch ... to Room 17, Pomeroy's Building.

FOR RENT—A ROOM ... with Steam Power, in the second story of a ... Building, corner of Randolph & Jefferson sts. ... ja23-tf:j97 H. WHEELER & ...

HOTEL FOR RENT.—I PROPOSE TO sell or rent the City Hotel, ... of business in Rock Island, opposite the ferry ... from the passenger depot, ... The house is about sixty feet front ... stories high. Also a wing ... dining room on the first floor, ... The lot on which it stands is 150 feet deep ... comfortably accommodate 150 guests. ... to engage in the profitable occupation of hotel ... the western country, this is an excellent ... be sold or rented ... Terms of rent: ... niture, two good horses and omnibus ... $2,000 cash down. I will rent the house for ... including barber shop and saloon. ... rent for $800 a year. L. D. ... Rock Island, March 22, 1858—tf:m84

TO RENT—STORE NO. 74 LAKE STREET, Occupied by Sawyer, Paige & Co., ... the Marble Block on Lake Street, ... Michigan Avenue. Apply to SAWYER, PAIGE & CO. ... ja23-j60-tf

Particular Notices.

TO GRAIN FORWARDERS.—A ... from the East, who has had some experience ... above business, wishes to obtain employment ... neighborhood. A line addressed to "Box ..." ... will meet with prompt attention.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURCHASED of the assignees of F. B. ... terest in the stock of Lumber, and ... and interest in the firm of A. Officer & Co., ... the Lumber business at the old stand, ... Canal and Adams streets, Chicago. mh25-1m* A. OFFICER & ...

FOR SALE, OR TO EXCHANGE ... OTHER PROPERTY—One Machine for ... barrels, or kegs, for liquor, fish, flour, or other ... new, complete and in running order, with ... stave, saw-jointer, &c. For further particulars ... WILLIAM ... mh26-2w:m93 No. 48 S. Clark street ...

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING ... the Young Men's Association, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of the association in Portland Block, on ... The polls will be opened at 9½ o'clock A. M. ... P. M. The meeting for the purpose of hearing ... of the Executive Committee, and the transaction of business, will commence at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of the Executive Committee, GEO. W. GAGE, ... H. W. [illegible], Jr., Sec'y.

ORDERS LEFT FOR WHITE-WASHING at No. 126 Edina Place, between Harrison and ... streets, South Division, or at 377 South Canal street ... of Polk, West Division, promptly attended to ... sponsible for good and clean work ... wishing to employ us, will please ... or three days before they want the work done. JOHN KERCKER & CO. mh26-3m:m78 Archer Road ...

A YOUNG MAN, ACCUSTOMED ... writing for the Supreme Court, offers his ... such as may have writing of any kind to be done ... to good. Would prefer taking the work to his ... are near the Court-House. For particulars, address ... Tribune Office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—TWO SCOWS, nearly new, suitable for canal or river ... feet long, 15 feet beam and 4½ feet sides. Apply to TAYLOR & CO., Stone Dealers, office ... Buren & Harrison sts., west side South Branch. mh22-1m:m56

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING (AND LOT on which it stands) known as Al. Fox's ... Lyons, Iowa. For terms, &c., address "P. O. Box ..., Clinton, Iowa." mh15-2w* A. F. FOX, ...

FOR SALE—SCHOONERS ELLEN WILLIAMS and J. S. NEWHOUSE, on very low ... For particulars, address the subscriber at ... Bank, Racine, Wisconsin. J. W. ...

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned, that the undersigned ... promissory note executed by them ... Emery, for the sum of one hundred ... the 11th day of March, A. D. 1858, ... Dated Benton, Wisconsin, this 6th day ... mh9-3w:j84 WILLIAM ... NICHOLAS ...

POSTPONEMENT.—THE OPENING OF the proposals for building the Two ... Chicago Water Works, is postponed to March ... the time for receiving bids is accordingly ... of that day. A. W. ... fe25-tf:j52

OFFICE FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.—J. P. ... New York. A pamphlet of full information ... mail.

MONEY.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL ... have, in the months of March and April ... one hundred and twenty-five thousand ... Eastern capitalists, to loan for one ... estate security. ... de30-3m:131 No. 80 Dearborn ...

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE ... horse-power Steam Engine, ... stroke, fly-wheel 7½ feet in diameter, ... pump, regulator, pillar-blocks, ... Locomotive Boilers (C. Reissig, makers) ... foot shell, with 55 flues 2½ inch ... es, braces, patent try-cocks, water ... steam pipes, stand-pipe, and ... leather drive-belt—all complete ... ranted perfect. Terms: half cash, ... ner. Apply to SNYDACKER & BRO., ... dolph street.

STEAM MILL FOR SALE, SITUATED AT Belvidere, Ill.—a Planing Mill, ... attached, with all kinds of ... Turning Lathes ... factory, with all machinery necessary ... The establishment has been running ... is in complete order. The machinery ... gine and boiler of 35 horse-power ... Works, Boston. The property will ... or in exchange for city property. ... CO.'S, 85 Lake street, or upon the ... mh16-1m*

REMEMBER THAT POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, and a large number of ... Dusseldorf Gallery, are among the ... the members of the Cosmopolitan ... scriptions received up to the ... take place without fail. Terms ... entitled to the engraving ... also, to a season ticket to ... the engraving, if preferred. C. H. GOODMAN ... Ald. D. Cook & Co.'s ...

Wanted.

WARRANTS WANTED BY J. A. NICHOLS & CO., 20 Clark street.

[illegible]ED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation in a respectable family, where she can give lessons for her board. ... Box 4337.

[illegible]ED—A FURNISHED LODGING ... by two gentlemen, in a private family ... boarders are taken ... walk of the Post Office ... references exchanged. Address B. T. ...

[illegible]ED—TO RENT FROM FIRST OF May, a good House, with all the ... within ten minutes' walk of ... $700. Address Box ...

[illegible]TED—SEVERAL LABORERS AC[CUS]TOMED to farm work ... South Water street. Apply at ... C. E. CULVER.

[illegible] ESTATE WANTED.—THE ... desires to purchase ... adjoining the city of ... interest, will be ... desirous of selling, will ... immediately. J. S. WE...

[illegible]ED—FROM $3,000 TO $5,... from three to five years, for which ... will be given as security. Address ...

[illegible]ED—$2,000!—AN ACTIVE PAR[TNER]SHIP, by a reliable business man ... good business already established ... West. Address "O.," care ...

NOTICE—1,000 HORSES WANTED. ... undersigned wish to purchase ... for the United States Army ... price in cash will be paid ... sound and free from blemish ... not less than 15 hands high ... Sale Stable, 76 Randolph street ... may be offered ... wanted. J. W. SINGLETON & CO., 24 Dearborn st.

[illegible]ED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD [HOU]SE, with all the modern improvements, ... east of Clark street, or on Michigan ... Apply to Maitland & Scranton ... or Box 1691.

[Bo]ard and Boarding.

[MO]NROE STREET.—BOARDING ... Parlor and Bed-room to let, with ... private family at 44 Monroe street.

[MIC]HIGAN AVENUE.—BOARD AND ... at 57 Michigan Avenue ...

[BOARD]ING.—A GENTLEMAN & WIFE ... single gentlemen, can be accommodated with ... board in a private family ... five minutes' walk of the Post Office ... P. O.

[T]o Let or Lease.

[TO LE]T—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, ... Oakley street, containing six rooms ... barn, &c., and half an acre of ground ... dollars per month. Apply to JOHN ... Water & Clark sts.

[LODGIN]G ROOMS TO RENT.—APPLY ... Bank of Chicago.

[TO RE]NT—STORE NO. 82 LAKE ... given May 1st. Apply to S. C. CLARKE, 224 S. Water st.

[TO LET]—BUSINESS OFFICES, ... MARSH, HARWOOD & CO., 40 S. Water st.

[TO LET]—A VERY DESIRABLE LO[T] ... to let. Address "Post Office Box ..."

[TO LE]T—ELEGANT ROOMS, ... (on three sides), on the ... No. 16 Lake street ... Mich. Central Depot. Inquire of ... 16 Lake st.

[TO LE]T—TWO VALUABLE WATER ... Lumber Yards, one of which is ... large country or city retail trade ... Box 3638, or inquire at ...

[TO LEA]SE—45X190 FEET, BEING ... 52 Madison street, ... will be leased for ten or ... with or without the buildings ... Clark and Lake streets ... C. N. HOLDEN.

[TO RE]NT—FROM FIRST OF MAY—... Residence (2 story), situated on ... Foster House. It contains all the ... is well calculated for a ... Apply to Geo. W. Foster, 217 S. Water st.

[TO R]ENT OR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS—an elegant 3 story Brick ... entirely new, containing a ... hot and cold water, gas, &c. ... Omnibuses run every ... Room No. 17 Pomeroy's Building.

[TO R]ENT OR SALE, VERY LOW, ... for immediately. A large Brick ... all the modern improvements ... It is beautifully located ... be occupied immediately ... Lumber Yards on the South Branch ... Pomeroy's Building.

[TO R]ENT—A ROOM 35x60 FEET ... Power, in the second story of a Fire-proof ... Randolph & Jefferson sts. Apply ... H. WITBECK & CO.

[HOTEL] FOR RENT.—I PROPOSE TO ... rent the City Hotel, also known as the ... to a good applicant. ... Rock Island, opposite the Ferry, ... Also a very ... on the first floor, and a ... feet by 150 feet deep ... accommodate 150 guests ... the profitable ... attached. Terms of rent ... good houses and omnibus ... I will rent the house for ... L. D. SMITH. ... March 22, 1858—tf.

[TO LE]T—STORE NO. 74 LAKE STREET, ... by Sawyer, Paige & Co., who will remove ... Block on Lake Street, between Wabash ... Apply to SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., No. 74 Lake Street.

[Pa]rticular Notices.

[GR]AIN FORWARDERS.—A MAN ... East, who has had some experience in the ... wishes to obtain employment ... addressed to "Box M, ..." prompt attention.

[THE] UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PUR[CHASED] ... of the assignee of F. B. ... stock of Lumber, and also all the right ... the firm of A. Officer & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, on the corner ... streets, Chicago. A. OFFICER & CO.

[FOR S]ALE, OR TO EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY—One Machine for making ... for liquor, fish, flour, or any ... in perfect running order, with ... For further particulars ... WILLIAM COLT. No. 48 S. Clark street ...

[NOTICE]—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ... Men's Association, for the election of ... ensuing year, will be held at the rooms of ... Portland Block, on Saturday ... be opened at 9½ o'clock A. M. ... for the purpose of hearing the reports ... Committee, and the transaction of ... commence at 7½ o'clock P. M. ... of the Executive Committee. GEO. W. GAGE, Pres't. ... Jr., Sec'y.

[ORDERS] LEFT FOR WHITE-WASHING ... Edina Place, between Harrison and ... Division, or at 271 South Canal street ... Division, promptly attended to ... by us, will please leave their orders ... they want the work done. JOHN KERCKER & CO. Archer Road House.

[A YOU]NG MAN, ACCUSTOMED TO ... for the Supreme Court, offers his services ... writing of any kind to be done ... before taking the work to the ... Court-House. For particulars, address ...

[FOR S]ALE, CHEAP—TWO SCOWS, ... suitable for canal or river navigation ... 4½ feet sides. Apply to A. ... Stone Dealers, office Charles ... west side South Branch.

[FOR SA]LE—THE BUILDING (AND LOT ... it stands) known as Al. Fox's ... For terms, &c., address "P. O. Box ..." A. P. FOX, Trustee.

[FOR SA]LE—SCHOONERS ELLEN WIL[LIAMS] ... & J. S. NEWHOUSE, on very low terms ... address the subscriber at ... Wisconsin. J. W. ...

[NOTICE]—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY ... that the undersigned refuse to pay ... executed by them, payable to Henry ... sum of one hundred ... of March, A. D. 1858 ... Wisconsin, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1858. WILLIAM SMITH. NICHOLAS SMITH.

[ANNOUNCE]MENT.—THE OPENING OF ... for building the Two ... Works, is postponed to March ... receiving bids is ... A. W. ...

[AGENTS] FOR AMERICAN AND FOR[EIGN] [P]ATENTS.—J. P. Pirsson, No. 5 ... pamphlet, of full information ...

[MONE]Y.—THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL ... the months of March and April ... of twenty-five thousand dollars ... to loan, for one ... PASCHALL WOOD ... No. 80 Dearborn street.

[FOR SA]LE AT A BARGAIN—ONE ... Power Steam Engine, ... feet in diameter ... pillar-blocks, belts, ... (U. Reissig, maker), ... Sizes 2½ inch wide, ... ing-cocks, water ... stand-pipe, and ... all complete, in ... Terms—half cash, ... SNYDACKER & BROS., ...

[FOR SALE]—MILL FOR SALE, SITUATED AT ... Ill.—a Planing Mill, with rotary ... all kinds of jobs sawing ... for working turning ... The mill ... ment have been running ... order with all machinery ... of 25 horse-power ... The property will ... city property ... or upon the ...

[REMEM]BER THAT POWERS' ... and a large number of ... are among the prizes to be ... of the Cosmopolitan Art Association ... up to the ... Terms of ... Magazine ...

[illegible] ... Agent ... A. D. ...

The Book Trade.

NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOKS,

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY Carnes & Wilson, 134 Lake street.

ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA.—A Narrative of Seven Years' Explorations and Adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Kirghis, Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia. By Thomas Watlam Atkinson. With a map and numerous illustrations. 8vo cloth. $3.

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Copies sent by mail (prepaid) on receipt of price.
CARNES & WILSON, 134 Lake st.
mh22

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APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
FOR MARCH, 1858.
Price, Twenty-Five Cents.
Examine the New Time Tables in this number.
D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers.
mh1-dt.155 344 & 346 Broadway.

New Law Book.

BRIGHTLY'S UNITED STATES DIGEST. An Analytical Digest of the Laws of the United States, from the adoption of the Constitution to the end of the XXXIVth Congress—1789 to 1857. 1 vol. imp. 8vo, 1,142 pp. Price only $6.

[From Hon. R. B. Taney, Chief Justice of U. S.]
"It is a work of much value and well executed. The heads under which the different acts of Congress are arranged, are well chosen and appropriate; and what is still more important, the index, so far as I have been able to examine it, is complete. The book has evidently been prepared with much care and judgment, and will, I doubt not, be very acceptable to the public."

[From Hon. R. C. Grier, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.]
"The work does honor not only to the learning and industry of the author, but to the publishers for the very handsome manner in which it is executed. Those who prefer to have the Statutes in a digested form, will find it a very valuable book."

[From Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, Chief Justice of Vermont.]
"I esteem it a most excellent work of the class."
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
ma1 Portland Block, Chicago.

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FREEMAN'S ILLINOIS DIGEST—BEING a full and complete Digest and Compilation of all the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, from Breese's Reports to the 18th volume of Illinois reports inclusive. 2 royal 8vo volumes. Law sheep. Price $10. We have the balance of the edition (300 copies) of this most popular work.
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
ma1 Corner Dearborn & Washington sts.

50 Copies Saved!

BLACKWELL ON TAX TITLES.—A Practical Treatise on the Power to Sell Land for the Non-Payment of Taxes Assessed thereon, embracing the Decisions of the Federal Courts, and of the Supreme Judicial Tribunals of the several States. By R. S. Blackwell, of the Chicago Bar. 1 vol 8vo. 800 pp. $5.50.
Fortunately we had fifty copies of this book in Binder's hands at the time of our fire, which can be had on application.
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
ma1 Portland Block, corner Dearborn st.

Blank Books and Stationery.

NEW FIRMS AND OTHERS WISHING anything in the above line, will find the best assortment in the city at No. 122 Lake street.
fe27 A. H. BURLEY & CO.

1858........Diaries..........1858
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLAYTON'S FRANCK'S and LOUTRELL'S, and others, for pocket and office use, for sale by
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de16 A. H. BURLEY & CO.

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LAWYERS' POCKET DOCKETS.—VERY convenient Lawyers' Dockets, in Pocket form, manufactured and for sale by A. H. BURLEY & CO.
fe13 122 Lake street.

MUCILAGE! MUCILAGE!—FOR SALE in any size bottles by
fe19 A. H. BURLEY & CO.

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, members of the late firm of Barrett, Arnold & Powell, Commission Merchants, have elected specifically to dissolve the co-partnership heretofore existing between them and John Powell under the firm name aforesaid, under the conditions provided for such dissolution in the articles of co-partnership of said firm.
SAMUEL E. BARRETT,
WILLIAM H. ARNOLD.
Chicago, March 19th, 1858.

BARRETT & ARNOLD will continue the same business at the old stand, No. 8 Masonic Temple. mh22-1w*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into partnership for the purpose of conducting a general Upholstery, Curtain and Carpet business, at No. 95 Clark street, opposite the Court House.
JOHN B. HANSON.
mh15-1w* JOS. G. BURT.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Culver & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
B. F. CULVER.
mh25-1w C. E. CULVER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated themselves under the name of Culver & Bunker, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, formerly conducted by Culver & Co., at 136 South Water street.
B. F. CULVER,
C. E. CULVER,
mh25-1w C. BUNKER, Jr.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Geo. W. Flanders & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. W. Flanders and Theodore Sedgwick are alone authorized to collect and receive all accounts and dues of the late firm of Geo. W. Flanders & Co., and use the name of the firm in liquidation.
Chicago, Feb. 28th 1858. GEO. W. FLANDERS.
E. S. ALEXANDER.
fe27-2m THEO. SEDGWICK.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of J. S. Wright & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. All claims will be paid and all demands collected by John E. Palmer.
Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1857. JOHN S. WRIGHT.
JOHN E. PALMER.
AUGUSTUS W. SEAMANS

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Herman Uhrlaub and William Sattler, doing a general Merchandising and Banking business, under the style of Uhrlaub, Sattler & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The assets and liabilities of the late firm, from and through the Merchandising business, will be assumed and paid by Herman Uhrlaub; those existing from and through the Banking business, will be assumed and paid by William Sattler.
HERMAN UHRLAUB.
WILLIAM SATTLER.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, by WILLIAM SATTLER & CO.

NOTICE.—The Importing and Jobbing business, heretofore carried on by Uhrlaub, Sattler & Co., will be continued at their old stand by
mh19-3m HERMAN UHRLAUB & CO.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS PLACED HIS Legal business in the hands of Messrs. Eastman, Beveridge & Lumbard, and during his absence, all communications will be received by them.
J. F. FARNSWORTH.

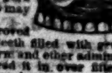
Legal Notice.

EASTMAN, BEVERIDGE & LUMBARD, Attorneys, Solicitors and Counsellors, will continue the practice of their profession in the Federal and State Courts. Office—No. 130 Lake street.
D. L. EASTMAN.
J. L. BEVERIDGE.
J. C. LUMBARD.

Physicians, &c.

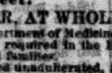
J. C. FULLER. WM. ALBAUGH.
DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH,
DENTISTS.—OFFICE NO. 58 WEST RANDOLPH street, Chicago, Ill. Superior work promptly done at our office. Responsible guarantee for success in all cases. CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS. mh4-6m*

REMOVAL.—DR. ALLPORT has removed his office and residence to No. 32 Washington street, near the Second Presbyterian Church. ja24-1y



FRENCH DENTAL SURGEON
DOCTOR HENRI DORION
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Chicago, having had seventeen years' experience in New York City, he is confident of pleasing all who may favor him with their patronage. [illegible] ... without extracting the roots. Teeth filled with great ... of the purest material. Chloroform and other administered when desired, having administered it in over fifteen ... cases, without any injurious results. ... Particular attention paid to Children's Teeth, regulating ... Office ... & Foster's, No. 169 Lake street.

REMOVAL—S. A. BOGUE, M.D., D.D.S., has removed his office to No. ... Lake street, where he will be pleased to see all ... requiring Dental operations. f-3m-jl



CHICAGO
Homoeopathic Pharmacy and Bookstore,
108 Clark Street.
THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER, AT WHOLESALE and retail, a complete assortment of Medicines, Books, Cases, and all other articles required in the Homoeopathic practice by physicians and families. Pure Brandy and Wines, warranted unadulterated, for medicinal and communion purposes. Prescriptions dispensed with care. Orders from city or country attended to with promptness, and at reasonable prices. Price list sent on application.
COWELL & HALSEY.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks.
S. BRUENN,
No. 51 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Between Lake and Randolph sts.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM AMERICAN and European Manufacturers, my assortment of Watches and Jewelry is now complete in all its branches, and I doubt not but I can please any one who may favor me with a call. I am selling at the Lowest Cash Prices, and am determined not to be undersold by any other establishment. I am satisfied with small profits, to perfect quick sales.
My WATCH AND CLOCK DEPARTMENT is the largest of any in the Western Country, and my contracts with Manufacturers enable me to sell at very low prices. I invite all admirers of articles in this line to give me a call. Don't miss the number—it is 51 South Clark street, next to the Tribune Office.
All kinds of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments made and repaired. Models for Patent Rights neatly put together & done. my12

DAILY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING........MARCH 27.

From Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, March 25, 1858.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

The Republicans of this City have gone to work in good earnest for the purpose of carrying the next municipal election, which will be held on the first Tuesday of April. The mass convention to nominate a ticket was held last Saturday night at the State House, and although the weather was bad and the streets almost impassable with mud, the Representatives' Hall was filled to overflowing. The utmost harmony prevailed in the meeting, and as each of the several candidates were decided upon, the choice was ratified by an unanimous acclamation. The following is the ticket:

For Mayor—William Jayne.
Treasurer—John W. Bunn.
Clerk—John Q. Van Ness.
Police Magistrates—Josiah Francis, James Rayburn.
Marshal—Arch. Vanderen.
Assessor and Collector—S. B. Moody.
Attorney—Charles S. Rane.
Street Commissioner—John Weser.

It is an unexceptionable ticket, made up of popular and capable men, and a strong effort will be made to elect it. It will be supported by all the opponents of the Black Democracy.

The Democratic City Convention of Springfield met at the Council Chamber last evening, and made the following nominations:

For Mayor—John W. Priest.
Clerk—Wm. E. Keefer.
Assessor—Isaac Lindsay.
Treasurer—N. V. Hunt.
Street Commissioner—John Kavanagh.
City Attorney—Charles Keyes.
Police Justices—S. A. Corneau, D. Dodge.

This ticket is made up almost entirely of the old incumbents, who were nominated through the influence of the clique, which summarily "choked off" several other worthy Democrats, who desired to have a chance at the offices. This stringent application of the "gag law" is about to cause a very serious defection from the above ticket. The Buchanan Democrats took no part whatever in its nomination, and will, in all probability, refuse to support it. So you see "We are all Democrats," here as well as in Chicago.

For a day or two we had quite an excitement over the anticipation of a call for volunteers for the Utah Expedition, from the President upon Governor Bissell. Yesterday morning the whole city was plastered over with the following poster:

"FOR UTAH!!!"

"There will be a meeting on Thursday evening, "the 25th inst., in the Rotunda of the State House, "for the purpose of forming a company to join the "volunteer force soon to be ordered by the Presi-"dent in conformity to the law just passed by Con-"gress. If the organizing of the company be put "off until the President's request to the Governor "is issued, it will be too late, as there are hundreds "of companies already formed. Come one, come "all!!"

Of course there will be a rush to this meeting. I learn that fifty-five names are already enrolled for the proposed company. You see, therefore, that we have a little military spirit, as well as a great deal of other kinds of spirit, left in this city.

But, after all, I fear that our boys will be disappointed. In the first place, the Volunteer bill has not yet passed the Senate. Of the five regiments which it authorizes, one is to come from Texas, and two will probably be called from California, leaving but two, of which the Southern chivalry—either Virginia, Kentucky or South Carolina—will claim one, and Border Ruffianism in Missouri will ask the other, of the President as its reward. And Illinois, though her gallant sons earned some of the brightest laurels in the Mexican war, will be slighted by a sectional President. I wish it may be otherwise, but have little hope that it will.

Mrs. Macready has lately given a series of dramatic readings in our city, and on one night of last week favored the inmates of the Chenery House with an exhibition of her elocutionary powers, "not down in the bills." She had retired to rest as usual, after an evening performance, and about midnight, being awakened by a slight noise, discovered a burglar in her room. Immediately she made the words "Help! Murder! Help" ring through the building in such tragic and thrilling tones, (and judging from her loud, deep voice on the stage, I should think she could scream *some*,) as startled every sleeper from their dreams. In the confusion, the rogue escaped; but he has since been traced up by Capt. Denning, of our police, and was on yesterday, together with an accomplice, arrested and examined, and committed to the County Jail, in default of bail to the amount of $1,000.

Mr. Worthen, our new State Geologist, arrived here with his family on last Friday, and on Monday entered upon the duties of his office. The full corps for the survey is not yet organized. The work is to be pushed forward with all possible dispatch.

So much inconvenience and danger has lately been experienced from the overcrowded state of the Penitentiary at Alton, that Gov. Bissell addressed a letter to the contractors of the new Penitentiary at Joliet, asking when that building would be sufficiently advanced to relieve the one at Alton, by removing a portion of its prisoners to Joliet. On yesterday the Governor received a reply from Mr. Casey, one of the contractors, stating that they hoped to be ready to receive one hundred convicts in the new Penitentiary by the first of May, and an additional hundred by the first day of June.

Yours, SANGAMON.

The Waldenses.

Among the numerous foreigners who have left the over-peopled countries of Europe and sought homes upon the broad and fertile prairies of the West, none are more frugal, industrious and deserving than the Waldenses, a class of French Protestants, who settled about a year ago upon a tract of 1,800 acres of beautiful prairie land about two miles north-east of Odell, in Livingston county, near the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad. Considerable of the ground was broken last summer and sowed with wheat, and quite a delegation is expected soon from Europe, who will be escorted to their new homes by Rev. Mr. Lorraix, a faithful and devoted Protestant pastor among the flock, and improvements of all kinds will then be carried forward vigorously.

The Waldenses are very poor in this world's goods, although exceedingly rich in Christian virtues. In their own country they have suffered great afflictions at the hands of Papists for centuries, and are accustomed to every description of hardship. In the section of France from which they come, it is no uncommon thing for them to prepare their little gardens upon a flat rock by bringing earth from the valleys in baskets upon their heads, and a patch of ground forty or fifty feet square they have been wont to consider a good sized farm. Indeed, so poor are they, and so despised and persecuted have they been, that large numbers of them have been accustomed to live in caves on the sides of mountains, and under the shelter of projecting rocks. They are, however, as we have said, exceedingly industrious, are deeply religious in their characters, and will make good citizens. They are entering upon a large field of enterprise now, our noble prairies will surely prove a deliverance from want, and they will become a prosperous and happy people. They will prove a very valuable acquisition to the manual wealth of our State. Success attend them.—*Peoria Transcript.*

HOW TO KEEP THE FLOOR.—During the protracted session of the Senate, forced by Senator GREEN last week, Senator CLARK, having the floor, had a hard time of it. Having spoken from half-past four to six o'clock, he said: "If it be the pleasure of the Senate to adjourn now, it would be very agreeable to me. I have had nothing to eat since eight o'clock, either bread or anything else." But the Senate wouldn't adjourn, and he proceeded, until a quarter past eight o'clock:

When, during an explanation by Mr. Green, having spoken over three hours and a-half, he availed himself of the opportunity to indulge in that beverage which "cheers but not inebriates," with accompanying muffins and sandwiches, which gave his desk the social aspect of a cosey tea table. The honorable Senator retained his right to the floor with a cup of hot tea in one hand and a huge sandwich in the other. The scene was novel; but a twelve hours' fast had created an inexorable stomach. By the call of the yeas and nays, he was afforded ample time to finish his repast.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. James H. Luce, a prominent and highly respectable citizen of Quincy, was killed on Saturday last by the accidental discharge of his gun, while he was out on a ducking excursion with a party of friends. The scene of the mournful event was at Lima Lake, sixteen miles from Quincy. Mr. Luce had been a resident of Quincy since 1833, and was known as one of the kindest, most genial and honest of men.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTER'S WAREHOUSE, No. 20 Washington street, Chicago. The subscriber is prepared to furnish type, in large or small quantities, made from a very superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also ... supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order, on application.
mh15-ly D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

BAY RUM—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE—AT
mh19 SARGENT & ILSLEY'S, 140 Lake st.

350 BAGS RIO COFFEE NOW ARRIVING.
mh25 REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT—AT
mh19 SARGENT & ILSLEY'S, 140 Lake st.

New Advertisements.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.

COOPER'S ISINGLASS, GELATINE, SODA, CREAM TARTAR,
Sago, Tapioca and Mustard,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
For sale low by J. H. REED & CO.,
mh25 144 & 146 Lake street.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on
Monday, April 5th, 1858,
And will continue thirteen weeks. mh23-1w:m81

REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
20 S. Water Street, Chicago,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE Trade to their
Large Stock of Groceries.
Having a partner resident in the CITY OF NEW YORK, and another who spends the winter in NEW ORLEANS and CUBA, they are always prepared to sell goods
AT LOW PRICES.
mh25

300 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, BOUGHT before advance, now landing.
mh25 REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1858. 1858.
Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago
PROPELLER LINE.

ON THE OPENING OF LAKE NAVIGATION, the following Propellers will run between Buffalo and Chicago, and intermediate ports, forming a tri-weekly line for the transportation of freight and passengers: FOUNTAIN CITY, 820 tons burthen; GALENA, 700 tons burthen; DACOTAH, 700 tons burthen; MENDOTA, 760 tons burthen; WINONA, 760 tons burthen; CUYAHOGA, 600 tons burthen; KENOSHA, 650 tons burthen. Connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central Railroad, and the New York and Western State Line of Canal Boats on the Erie Canal, and at Cleveland with the Cleveland, Pittsburg & Wheeling Railroad.

This line is composed of new, first class vessels, built expressly for the Lake Michigan trade.

Property shipped by this line, can be insured at a less rate than by any other.

For freight or passage, apply to N. Chamberlain, Agent N. Y. Central Railroad, 207 Broadway, New York; M. B. Spaulding, Agent Spaulding's Express 240 Broadway, New York; Poug, Farmer & Co., Proprietors New York and Western State Line, 191 Broadway, New York; H. K. Sargent, General Freight Agent Boston & Worcester R.R., Boston, Mass.; John P. Glass, Agent Cleveland, Pittsburg & Wheeling RR., Pittsburg, Pa.; D. B. Williams, Agent Cleveland, Pittsburg & Wheeling RR., Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling, Va.; Nix & Morris, Cleveland, Ohio; Kellogg & Strong, Milwaukee, Wis.; Richmond & Co., Chicago.
SHELDON PEASE,
mh25-1m:m77 Managing Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

MICHIGAN AVENUE,
AND
Other Desirable Homes in and out of the City,
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL ON fair cash payments, or will exchange, paying cash bonus, if necessary, for productive business property in Chicago, or for lands along the Galena Road near Cottage Hill, any of the following property:

CLARK STREET.
Lot Opposite the Court House.
MICHIGAN AVENUE.
80 by 172 feet, north corner of Peck Court, adjoining Mr. Hoyne's residence. Two Dwellings in the rear included.
Also, 25 feet adjoining Mr. Blair's residence, near Harrison street.
NORTH LAKE SHORE.
Beautiful Grove of 18⅜ acres, near Lake View House.
CHITTENDEN.
16 acres, immediately adjoining the depot.
COTTAGE HILL.
A number of most attractive small rural homes, fine views, perfectly healthy, being elevated more than a hundred feet above Chicago, and trains running in and out frequently during the day and night. A little Farm, 70 acres, with cottage and grove, near my own residence, can be bought for half the cost of twenty-five feet on Michigan Avenue without a house. Pleasant summer home, or permanent residence.

To Non-Residents, owning Property in or near Chicago,
I offer in exchange, therefore, on most desirable terms, any of the following property:
RACINE, WIS.
Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, Block 25 facing the Lake and the Public Square; handsomest residence property in the city. Each Lot 66 feet front.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
40 Lots in the north end of the city, called Lowell.
McHENRY COUNTY, ILL.
Farm of 120 acres, of which 40 are timber, with living springs—N ½ NE ¼ S 22, T 46, R 5.
UTICA, N. Y.
Business and Residence Lots.
CAZENOVIA, N. Y.
Dwelling and Lot near the College.
HENRY, ILL.
45 Lots in the city—six in the Original Town. Also 20 acres near the College.
MORRIS, ILL.
Block C, in the County Addition.
WASHINGTON, IOWA.
80 acres in the corporate limits of the Town, adjoining depot.
CUMBERLAND, MD.
Ten acres subdivided, adjoining the depot.
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
Two Dwellings and Lot on Duke street.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
The Florida Hotel and House and Lot adjoining; also 40 acres near the city.

Parties having friends in or near any of the above places, by sending them this advertisement, may effect for them most advantageous purchases or exchanges, as I am desirous of concentrating my property in and near Chicago, and will offer decided bargains.
THOS. B. BRYAN,
No. 12 Marine Bank Building, Chicago,
mh25-3t:m69 or Cottage Hill, Ill.

BLODGETT PAPER CO.,
73 Randolph Street.
THIS COMPANY HAVE RESOURCES that enable them to sell Wall Paper, at retail, as low as other dealers pay for the same at wholesale. For instance, such Papers as are sold at

12½ cents, they sell at	6	and	8	cents.
25 "	" "	12	"	14 "
50 "	" "	25	"	30 "
75 "	" "	37	"	45 "
100 "	" "	50	"	60 "
125 "	" "	62	"	75 "
150 "	" "	75	"	90 "
200 "	" "	100	"	140 "

Liberal discount from the above prices to wholesale dealers.
mh10-3m:393 WM. M. SHAW, Agent.

Chicago and Joliet
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1858, STOPPING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Leaves Joliet		7.00 A M
Lockport		7.20 A M
Athens		7.45 A M
Summit		8.30 A M
Brighton Course		9.00 A M
Bridgeport		9.05 A M
Arrives at Chicago		9.20 A M
RETURNING.		
Leaves Chicago		5.00 P M
Bridgeport		5.25 P M
Brighton Course		5.35 P M
Summit		6.00 P M
Athens		6.45 P M
Lockport		7.15 P M
Arrives at Joliet		7.30 P M

Depot corner West Van Buren and Canal streets.
mar20-3m-m32 L. DARLING, General Agent.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,
210 South Water St., Chicago,
DISTILLERS OF ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS and COLOGNE SPIRITS.
Manufacturers of
BURNING FLUID, DOMESTIC LIQUORS, AND WHISKEYS,
RYE, BOURBON, MONONGAHELA and MAGNOLIA WHISKEYS,
Domestic Brandy and Gin,
St. Croix and Jamaica Rum,
Cherry Brandy & Imitation Wines.
Rectifying Coal
Constantly on hand. For the trade only. Orders solicited.
mh2'58-1y

GREAT SACRIFICES!
THIRTY DAYS LONGER.
The large stock of
Wilder's Safes yet Unsold,
Will be offered for
THIRTY DAYS AT A LARGE DISCOUNT,
It being necessary to close out present stock.
Old Safes Taken in Exchange.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
S. H. PIERSON & CO.,
mh15-1m:m17 12 South Water St.

St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing March 21st, 1858.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW DEPOT, CORNER of West Van Buren and Canal streets.
Going South, Trains Leave as follows:

EXPRESS MAIL (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

Leave Chicago		11.00 A M
Joliet		1.45 P M
Peoria Junction		4.45 P M
Bloomington		6.05 P M
Springfield		9.00 P M
Arrive at St. Louis		1.20 A M

NIGHT EXPRESS (SATURDAYS EXCEPTED).

Leave Chicago		10.15 P M
Joliet		12.35 A M
Peoria Junction		3.25 A M
Bloomington		5.10 A M
Springfield		8.00 A M
Arrive at St. Louis		1.30 P M

Connections:
AT CHICAGO—With all the great Eastern and Northern Roads.
AT JOLIET—with the Rock Island Railroad east, and "Cut-off" east.
AT PEORIA JUNCTION—With the Peoria & Oquawka R. R. to Peoria and Stations west.
AT BLOOMINGTON—with Illinois Central Railroad north and south.
AT SPRINGFIELD—with Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples.
AT ALTON—With Terre Haute & Alton R. R. east, and steamers up and down the rivers.
AT ST. LOUIS—With Pacific R. R. and Missouri River steamers to Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with the St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
Through tickets can be had at the Company's office, 49 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago; at the Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western States.
Rates of fare and freight same as by any other route.

JOLIET ACCOMMODATION.
On and after Monday, March 22d, 1858, an accommodation train will run between Joliet and Chicago, stopping at Lockport, Athens, Summit, Brighton Course and Bridgeport.
Leave Joliet at .... 7.00 A M
" Chicago at .... 5.00 P M
L. DARLING, Gen. Agent. A. H. MOORE, Gen. Sup't. mh22

FOR SALE,
At Eight Dollars per Ton, Delivered,
BRAN, SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS,
At Adams' Mills, North Water Street.
mh23-3t*m4 E. ADAMS & CO.

Clothing.

142 . For 30 Days Longer . 142
SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
E. L. HARDING & CO.,
Will offer for the next thirty days their
Entire Stock of Fine Clothing
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
AT PRIME MANUNACTURERS' COST.
To make room for an immense stock of
SPRING GOODS.
Also their entire stock of
YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
At Prices Heretofore Unheard of in Chicago.
SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
fe4 142 Lake Street.

Miscellaneous.

FAY & CO.'S MACHINERY DEPOT.
Ten Woodworth Planers,
FIFTY-FIVE FARRAR'S PLANERS,
Twenty-five Sash and Molding Machines,
25 TENONING MACHINES, TWENTY SCROLL SAWS,
TWENTY-FIVE SIDING SAWS,
TEN STEAM ENGINES,
LEATHER BELTING, RUBBER BELTING, HOSE TRUCKS, &c.,
Constantly on hand, and for sale at Fay & Co.'s Machine Depot, 140 South Water street, two doors from Clark.
ja28'67-1y W. H. DOANE, Agent.

REMOVAL!
C. T. ATKINSON
Has removed to the large and splendid Store,
78.........Lake Street.........78
Four Doors West from Old Store,
Where he is prepared to meet his old and new customers with the
Largest and Best Selected Stock in Chicago,
consisting of
DRESS, CLOAK AND EVERY STYLE OF
Trimmings.
EMBROIDERIES—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
FRINGES, GIMPS AND RIBBONS,
FANCY GOODS & TOILET ARTICLES,
—ALSO—
Skirts, of every Style and Quality,
And other articles, of too great a variety to enumerate
I shall be receiving, daily, SPRING STYLES of many of the above named articles.
N. B.—Upper Floors in the Building to Rent
fe18

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
238 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
Suddlery Hardware,
BENT STOCK,
COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs,
Axles,
Varnishes,
Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.
P. HAYDEN, New York.
P. WILSON, Cincinnati.
WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago, Ill.
'a25-1y

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS ARE INVITED.
E. W. DENSMORE & CO.
ARE NOW PREPARED TO SELL AND deliver to any part of the city,
Free of Charge,
Any of the various products of their mills. We shall aim at the "start" in the quality of our goods, and with a good mill, good materials and experience, hope to reach and maintain the highest point of excellence. Our brands of Flour, in barrels and bags, are—
Phillips' Mills, Choice Extra, No. 1 White Wheat.
" Extra Superfine, No. 1 Red Winter.
" Choice Family, Choice Extra Spring.
Also, at wholesale or retail, White Rye Flour, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Corn Meal (bolted and unbolted), Corn and Oats (ground), Middlings, Bran, Shorts, Screenings, &c.
mh ... E. W. DENSMORE & CO., 147 South ...

The Atlantic Monthly
FOR APRIL IS NOW READY,
AND FOR SALE BY
All Booksellers and Newsmen.
mh23-2t:m55

CHARLES'
LONDON CORDIAL GIN
THE
Original and only London Gin Imported.
THIS GIN, DISTILLED IN LONDON from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a fine Italian Juniper Berry and some of the most valuable restoratives of the vegetable kingdom, rendering it, in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.
It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the articles known as Holland Gin or Schnapps, so objectionable.
Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organizations.
Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."
It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travelers exposed to changes of water and diet.
For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Fruiterers and Country Merchants. Beware of imitation. Buy only Charles'. None other is imported.
May be had in Chicago, Ill., of FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, and TURRILL, HAVEN & CO.
mh24'58-1y EDMUND C. CHARLES, 40 Broadway, N.Y.

REMOVAL!
SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.
Have removed to
16.........Lake Street.........16
(MARBLE BLOCK,)
ONE BLOCK FROM GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT,
Where they will continue the
Wholesale and Retail Drug Business,
WITH UNEQUALLED FACILITIES,
And be pleased to see their old as well as new customers.
mh8-4t:381

BENEDICT, MALLORY & FARNUM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,
(UP STAIRS.)
ARE DAILY RECEIVING A LARGE assortment of the above articles for the coming season.
Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock, which we guarantee
Will Give Satisfaction.
mh23-1m:m53

B-R-O-N-C-H-I-A-L T-R-O-C-H-E-S

THESE COUGH AND VOICE LOZENGES, are allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts, giving INSTANT RELIEF in BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, CATARRH, and the various THROAT AFFECTIONS, to which
PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS
are liable, to whom they will be found invaluable, also, for Clearing and giving Power to the Voice.
[From the National Era—Washington.]
We so far depart from our custom as to say of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, that we have seen them tried, and find them excellent for Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, &c.
[From Zion's Herald—Boston.]
Having found BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES beneficial in a diseased state of the throat, we call our clerical brethren a real favor in calling their attention to them.
Sold by all Druggists, at twenty-five cents per box. The genuine have the name of JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, on each box ... chapter.

B-O-S-T-O-N

GLUE BRUSHES FOR SALE BY J. H. REED & CO.,

50 BBLS. WINTER ELEPHANT OIL just received by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

BROWN'S EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER at SARGENT & ILSLEY'S, 140 Lake st.

50 BALES WADDING—FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS.

250 BXS STARCH ON CONSIGNMENT. MARSH, HARWOOD & CO., 40 South Water street.

Leather and Findings.

THE GREAT WESTERN
LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,
201 & 203 S. Water Street, Chicago.
Slaughter and Spanish Sole,
French & Domestic Kip & Calf Skins,
LININGS, LASTS, FINDINGS
HARNESS AND BRIDLE LEATHER,
SELLING OFF
At a Great Reduction of Prices.
BY
R. T. BLACKBURN & BRO.
N. B.—Hides wanted, for cash, at market price.
de3

LEATHER--LEATHER.
JAMES KELLY,
LATE KELLY & BLACKBURN, HAVING purchased the interest of his partner in the business, would inform the customers of the late firm and the public generally, that he continues the business at the Old Stand
No. 243 Lake Street,
Near the Bridge, where he hopes to be favored with a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the old firm. He will have constantly on hand a large stock of the best brands of
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
KIP AND CALF SKINS,
SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SOLE,
LININGS, LASTS, &c.,
LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING,
Which he will always sell at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Chicago, Nov. 26, 1857. JAMES KELLY.

Boots & Shoes.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
BOOT & SHOE JOBBERS,
WAREHOUSE:
58 & 60 Lake Street . . . . Chicago.
Would respectfully call the attention of
CASH AND PROMPT PAYING BUYERS
To their
Stock of Boots and Shoes,
NOW DAILY ARRIVING.
Good Goods! Low Prices!! Prompt Pay!!!
mh23-2m:m60

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
157........South Water Street........157
Are now receiving their Spring Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which they offer at
Low Prices for Cash or Approved Credit.
mh17-60d:m27

REMOVAL!
THE REMAINDER OF THAT
Immense and Very Cheap Consignment
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Has been removed from 62 Lake st. to my old stand,
Number 163 Randolph Street,
UNDER METROPOLITAN HALL,
And will be offered for the next thirty Days, and until they are disposed of,
At Lower Rates than Heretofore.
There are yet about
$30,000 Worth Unsold,
AND THEY MUST & WILL BE SOLD,
If at Less than Manufacturers' Cost.
It comprises a general assortment of MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S GOODS.
The following prices will be an indication of the rates in which proportion they will all be sold:

MEN'S BEST PAT. LEATHER LONG TOP BOOTS	$5.75
MEN'S FINE CALF BOOTS	$3.50 to 4.50
" " " D. S. D'bl. Sewed	3.50 to 5.00
MEN'S SUPERIOR HEAVY KIP BOOTS	2.50 to 3.00
" CALF CONG. GAITERS	$2.00
" RUBBERS (480 pairs)	37½c
WOMEN'S RUBBERS (280 pairs)	31c
" FOXED GAITERS	75c to $1.50
BOYS' KIP AND CALF BOOTS	$1.25 to 2.50

Terms—Cash.
ma1-1m-m49 E. S. WELLS.

Furniture & Upholstery.

Daily Arrivals of
NEW CARPETS!
JOHN WEST,
197........Lake Street........197
IS NOW RECEIVING

BRUSSELS	CARPETS,
THREE PLY	CARPETS,
INGRAIN	CARPETS,
SUPERFINE	CARPETS,
TAPESTRY	CARPETS,
VELVET	CARPETS,
HEMP	CARPETS,
HALL	CARPETS,
STAIR	CARPETS.

FOR SALE AT THE
Lowest New York Prices.
JOHN WEST.

The attention of the public is also invited to his
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

ROSEWOOD	CHAMBER	SUITS
ROSEWOOD	PARLOR	SUITS
MAHOGANY	CHAMBER	SUITS
MAHOGANY	PARLOR	SUITS
WALNUT	CHAMBER	SUITS
WALNUT	PARLOR	SUITS

Enamelled Chamber Furniture
BEDDING,
MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS,
Made of the best materials only.
JOHN WEST,
mh10 197 Lake Street.

J. E. & H. N. PARSON'S
Fine Furniture
AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
Two Doors East of Briggs House.
We would respectfully invite your attention to our large and varied assortment now completing, expressly adapted to the
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
comprising new and elegant designs of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITS,
OAK SIDE-BOARDS—MIRROR DOORS.
Extension Tables and Chairs,
Enamelled Chamber Setts,
ROSEWOOD WARDROBES,
Library Cases and Tables,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
Hall Stands and Chairs, Office Desks,
OVAL AND PIER MIRRORS,
SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES,
together with a great variety of
MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED FURNITURE.
We manufacture only
WELL MADE GOODS,
and will refund the money for any article not proving as represented. Our facilities enable us to offer every article at
Low and Uniform Prices,
and as low a rate as inferior work is usually sold in this city.
J. E. & H. N. PARSONS,
179 Randolph Street.

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Commonwealth Insurance Co.,
ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1858,
MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC Accounts of the State of Ohio, pursuant to the Statute of that State entitled "An Act to regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8th, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.
1st. The name of the Company is Commonwealth Insurance Company, and is located at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL.

2d. The amount of capital stock is	$110,000
3d. " " " paid up is	110,000

ASSETS.

Cash of the Company on hand and in Bank		$4,893 12
Cash in hands of and due from agents		12,951 68
Real estate unincumbered		None.
The Bonds of the Company as per vouchers accompanying, how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to wit: The judgment bond of Michael Bender on real estate in Dauphin Co., for sum of (6 per ct int.)		320 00
The judgment bond of Jacob Seiley on real estate in Dauphin Co., for sum of (6 per ct int.)		1,800 00
The judgment bond of C. Theilum on real estate in Dauphin Co. for the sum of (6 per ct int.)		6,365 78

Railroad and other bonds:

	Par value.	Market value.
$5,000 Pa. 5 per ct bonds	$5,000	$4,250
$13,000 Northern Central Railway mortgage bonds	13,000	8,580
$5,000 Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy & Lancaster RR. bonds	5,000	4,150
$5,000 Reading RR. mortgage bonds	5,000	3,500
		$20,340

Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, as per vouchers accompanying:

The mortgage of Wm Bock on real estate in Harrisburg for the sum of	$12,500
The mortgage of James Fox on real estate in Harrisburg for the sum of	2,900
The mortgage of Chas A Snyder on real estate in Harrisburg for the sum of	2,000
The mortgage of Geo Bergner on real estate in Harrisburg for the sum of	6,000
The mortgage of Wm H Kepner on real estate in Dauphin county for the sum of	4,000
The mortgage of Benj Parke on real estate in Harrisburg for the sum of	8,500
The mortgage of Wm F Murray on real estate in Harrisburg for the sum of	6,600
The mortgage of Wm H Kepner on real estate in Dauphin county for the sum of	2,000
The mortgage of S T Jones on real estate in Harrisburg, Pa., for the sum of $11,000 as security for a debt of	6,300
The mortgage of Alex Ramsey and wife, Thos Foster and wife, of Minnesota, as collateral security for the sum of	6,000
Total mortgages	$56,800

Debts otherwise secured as per vouchers accompanying, viz:

	Par value.	Market value.
150 shares Bank of Middletown stock	$5,500	$6,750 00
200 shares Girard Bank stock	2,500	2,000 00
200 shares Harrisburg Gas Co's stock	5,000	5,000 00
38 shares Harrisburg Cotton Co's stock	3,800	2,470 00
Total stock		$20,220 00
Debts for premiums		1,628 29
Bills receivable (negotiable)		41,072 60
All other securities, including office furniture		1,500 00
Total assets of the Company		$116,891 53

LIABILITIES.

5th. The amount of liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors	None.
6th. Losses adjusted and due	None.
7th. Losses adjusted and not due	$6,800
8th. Losses unadjusted, upon which payment is and will be resisted if demanded	9,000
9th. Losses in suspense waiting for further proof	4,500
10th. All other claims against the Company, except small expense items	None.
Total liabilities	$20,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

11th. The greatest amount insured in any one risk	$5,000 00
12th. The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village	No rule.
13th. The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block	10,000 00
14th. The amount of its capital or earnings deposited in any other State as security for losses therein	None.
15th. The Charter or Act of Incorporation is in your possession.	

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
Dauphin County.
SIMON CAMERON, President, and S. S. CARRIER, Secretary, of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred thousand dollars of cash capital invested in stocks and bonds or at least par value, or in mortgages on unincumbered real estate worth at least double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, either as President, Secretary, Treasurer, Director or otherwise; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company, and that they are the above described officers of said Insurance Company.
SIMON CAMERON, President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.
Sworn and subscribed before me this eighteenth day of January, 1858. C. A. SNYDER, J. P.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Dauphin—ss.
I, William Mitchell, Prothy of said county, do hereby certify that C. A. Snyder, esquire, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was, on the date thereof, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Dauphin, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes; and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of the said C. A. Snyder, and verily believe that the signature to the said deposition is genuine.
{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 18th day of January, 1858. WM. G. MITCHELL, Prothy.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, } Springfield, March 11, 1858.
Whereas the Commonwealth Insurance Company, located at Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to Regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 17, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857; and, whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing H. B. Willmarth, of Chicago, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and in behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said Agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claims of error by reason of such service.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said H. B. Willmarth is authorized as an Agent for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.
{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1858.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
H. B. WILLMARTH, Agent,
mh25-1m:m71 No. 3 Clark street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.,
TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF Illinois, January 1st, 1858.
1. The name of the Company is the Hartford Fire Insurance Company; and its location is at Hartford, Conn.
2. The capital stock of the company is $500,000
3. " " " paid up is 500,000
4. The assets of the company are as follows:

	Par value.	Market value.
511 shares Hartford Bank stock	$51,100	$60,298
70 " Phoenix "	7,000	7,000
100 " Connecticut River Banking Co. stock	5,000	6,000
200 shares Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk stock	20,000	21,600
115 shares City Bank stock	11,500	12,500
200 shares Charter Oak Bank stock	20,000	20,000
100 shares Mercantile Bank stock	10,000	10,000
150 shares Bank of Hartford Co. stock	15,000	15,000
100 shares Exchange Bank stock	10,000	9,000
110 shares Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank stock, 30 per cent. paid	3,300	3,300
20 shares Ætna Bank stock, 10 p ct paid	500	500
200 shares American Exchange Bank stock, New York	20,000	19,200
300 shares Bank of America stock, N. Y.	30,000	31,800
200 shares Bank of Commerce stock, N. Y.	20,000	20,200
300 shares Importers' & Traders' Bk stock, New York	30,000	28,800
200 shares Manhattan Co. Bk stock, N. Y.	10,000	12,500
100 shares Merchants' Bank stock, N. Y.	5,000	5,450
100 " " " " per ct paid	1,250	1,250
200 shares Union Bank stock, N. Y.	10,000	11,000
200 shares Ocean Bank stock, N. Y.	10,000	7,000
200 shares Bank of N. America stock, N. Y.	10,000	10,000
267 shares Metropolitan Bank stock, N. Y.	26,700	27,718
100 shares Merchants' Bank stock, Boston	10,000	9,800
100 shares Bk of Commerce stock, Boston	10,000	9,800
100 shares Hartford & New Haven RR. stock	10,000	11,300
34 shares Hartford, Providence & Fishkill RR. stock, preferred	3,400	1,020
20 shares Connecticut River RR stock	2,000	1,000
120 shares Connecticut River Co. stock	12,000	3,000
	$463,750	$[illegible]

Bills receivable bearing interest, including special deposits in Banks	122,383 72
Balances on book, due the Company	20,486 21
Cash in hands of Agents, or in course of transmission	33,127 00
Cash on hand	46,573 57
	$637,056 00

5. No liabilities to Banks or others, due or not due.
6. No losses adjusted and due.
7. Amount of losses, either unadjusted or adjusted and not due $49,058 06
9. Losses in suspense waiting further proof, included in the above.
10. All other claims against the Company $7,801 12
11. The rule of the Company is not to exceed $10,000 in any one risk, subject to loss by a single fire.
12. The amount insured in a city or village depends upon its size—generally all the desirable risks to be had; subject to the rule last above named.
13. The amount insured in any one block of buildings depends upon its size and construction, subject to the rule above referred to.
14. The Act of Incorporation, with amendments, accompanies this statement.
C. B. BOWERS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
Hartford County, January 8, 1858.
Personally appeared C. B. Bowers, Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, and exhibits as far as can be ascertained at this date, its actual condition on the first day of January, 1858.
Before me, H. H. BARBOUR, Justice of the Peace.

(Duplicate.)
Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1859.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, } Springfield, February 15, 1858.
Whereas the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 17, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22, 1857; and, whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by its President and Secretary thereof, appointing H. B. Willmarth, of Chicago, its agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company; and waiving all claims of error by reason of such service.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act aforesaid, I, Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said H. B. Willmarth is authorized as an agent for the said Company, to transact the business of insurance in this State, until the thirty first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.
{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this 15th day of February, A. D. 1858.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
H. B. WILLMARTH, Agent.
mh25-1m:m70 No. 3 Clark street.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHI. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, March 1, 1858.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—THE first annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, will be held in the room of the Board of Trade, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 30th day of March, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and the operations of the Company for the first ... months of the consolidation will be presented, and ... Directors will be elected. ... held at the ... A. M. and 4 P. M. ... the Directors and the representatives of Counties ... will receive special free tickets to and from Pittsburgh, for the occasion, on application to the Secretary ... Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General office in Pittsburgh, or at the office in New York, No. 11 William street. ... Stockholders of either of the three Companies now merged, ... who may not have exchanged their stock, will be entitled to vote ... The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 1st prox.
mh1-1m:m55 T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

BRASS FOUNDRY—RAILROAD CAR Boxes, and all kinds of Brass, Copper and White Metal Castings, by HAMILTON, BROOKS & CO.
[illegible] 106 and 110 Franklin street.

Dry Goods.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
T. B. CARTER & CO.
Are now receiving their
Spring Stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Selected Especially for the Retail Trade,
To which they invite the notice of the Ladies of Chicago and buying public generally.
ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,
Now on hand.
New Goods Receiving Daily.
TERMS—CASH.
T. B. CARTER & CO.,
mh22 136 Lake Street.

NEW GOODS!
HIGGINBOTHAM & WHITE,
82........Lake Street........82
ARE RECEIVING
NEW SPRING GOODS DAILY,
WHICH ARE OFFERED
Cheap *Cash Only!*
mh17-1m:m31

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
[SUCCESSORS TO COOLEY, WADSWORTH & CO.,]
DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL assortment of
Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Etc.,
For the Spring Trade.
SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere.
mh6-1:173

NEW STORE.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
[Late A. G. Burley & Co.,]
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,
Britannia and Silver Plated Ware,
FLUID LAMPS, TABLE CUTLERY
LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.,
48 Lake Street.............Chicago.
A. G. BURLEY. } JOHN TYRRELL. } mh9-3m:189

1858. Spring Trade. 1858.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 & 83 SOUTH WATER ST.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL LARGE STOCK OF
Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
DOESKINS, TWEEDS,
VESTINGS, SATINETTS, KY. JEANS, COTTONADES,
Coating Linens and Linen Drills,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC., ETC.,
To which they invite the attention of the Trade.
AGENTS FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS. fe8

1858. Spring Styles. 1858.
DRY GOODS AND HATS
AT WHOLESALE.
DAVIS, MOODY & CO.,
41 South Water Street,
(OLD NO. 17,)
ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK, DIRECT FROM
Manufacturers and New York Auctions,
Comprising a full line of desirable
Staple and Fancy Goods,
Which will be offered at
LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
And Buyers entitled to Credit. mh12-2m-163

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
—OF—
$50,000 Worth of Dry Goods!
STACY & THOMAS'
LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Have been removed to
54........Lake Street........54
For the purpose of selling out
At Cost or Less, at Wholesale or Retail,
BY THE PIECE—FOR CASH.
600 Bales Batting,
50 Bales Sheetings,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
C. B. KING,
fe5-3m-k18 Assignee.

ELEGANT EVENING SILKS.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
152........Lake Street........152
HAVE IN STORE, AND OFFER FOR SALE, a very rich and extensive assortment of
Evening Dress Silks,
in a great variety of styles, and the latest manufacture. We will offer great inducements in prices, FOR CASH.
They have also received late additions to their general stock, and will receive, daily,
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
which they will sell lower than ever.
ja5 W. R. WOOD & CO.

Medical.

DOCTOR M'LEOD
HAS LOCATED HIS INSTITUTION FOR the Deaf, Blind and Dumb, on the corner of Lake and Lasalle streets (up stairs), Chicago, Illinois.
Deafness, Dizziness, Buzzing, Ear-ache and Noise in the Head, Catarrh and all offensive discharges from the ears, mouth or nostrils, entirely removed.
Dr. M'Leod has made a discovery of a medicine that will absorb the Cataract, and restore vision to the eye without use of the knife. mh23'58-1y

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
Great Central Western Agency.
Merchants, Druggists, Traders,
AND OTHERS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING this
World-Renowned Medicine,
can obtain the same at NEW YORK PRICES, in any quantity! For Kansas, and other emigrants, it is the
SAFEST, SUREST AND CHEAPEST
Family Medicine in the world—for all times, and under all circumstances; in all curable diseases, it produces but one result—HEALTH.
Full directions in English, French and German.
GEO. TAYLOR, Agent,
ma1-3m-179 100 Randolph st., Chicago.

MRS. THOMPSON, M.D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Obstetrician.
MRS. T., HAVING PRACTICED SUCCESSFULLY for a number of years in the East, now offers her professional services to the ladies in this city, and will attend day and night. Residence 148 Madison street.
mh30'57-1y

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE
FEVER AND AGUE,
And the Various Forms of
BILLIOUS DISEASES,
Intermittent; Remittent, Chill Fever and DUMB AGUE,
Having their origin in Malaria of very fertile or marshy districts.
PREPARED BY DR. S. SAWYER, AND sold by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Druggists and Chemists, 74 Lake street, Chicago.
This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a ... tonic, and will be adapted to ... [illegible] ...
Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease ... [illegible] ...
Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons ... [illegible] ...
Price $1 per bottle. ...

Cough Troches.
AN EXCELLENT LOZENGE OF OUR own make, for Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis.
J. H. REED & CO.,
mh10 144 & 146 Lake st.

Health! Grace!! and Beauty!!!
CONFERRED UPON THE LADIES, BY WEARING
Douglas & Sherwood's New Expansion Skirt,
With the Adjustable Bustle,
PATENTED APRIL, 1857, WHICH HAS been decided by the best medical authority to be the most beneficial garment ever introduced for the ladies' use ... weight being only 13 ounces.
All of Douglas & Sherwood's celebrated skirts are stamped with their trade mark, and none genuine unless so stamped. For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas. mh23-3m:m59

Special Notices.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OPPOSITION TICKET.—PRESIDENT—S. PAIGE, of Sawyer, Paige & Co.
1st Vice President—S. S. GREELEY, formerly City Surveyor.
2d Vice President—J. LYLE KING, of Marsh & King.
Corresponding Secretary—J. GRANT WILSON, of Carnes & Wilson.
Recording Sec'y—DR. W. S. DENNISTON.
Treasurer—T. W. WADSWORTH, of Wadsworth & Wells.
DIRECTORS.
E. W. DENSMORE, of E. W. Densmore & Co.
S. CLAY, of Mather & Co.
W. P. FISHER.
C. B. BROWN, of Lake & Brown.
W. T. MILLER, of Ryerson & Miller.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co.
H. W. BISHOP, of Thompson & Bishop.

PLATFORM OF THE OPPOSITION TICKET OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION—PLEDGED TO REFORM.
The candidates on the above named ticket are in favor of the following measures, and pledge themselves, if elected, to see that they are faithfully carried out.
1st. A change of location of the Reading Room from the third to the second story, so as to be more accessible and convenient to all classes of persons who have occasion to visit it.
2d. Increased efforts to greatly extend the membership of the Association, and consequently its revenue.
3d. Improvement and increase of the Library.
4th. Increase of care and attention as to the selection of the Newspaper and Periodical list.
5th. A higher standard of Lectures—the best men on the best subjects.
6th. A faithful and vigorous performance of the duties incumbent upon the officers.
7th. A determination to have the Association, through its Reading Room, its Library and Lectures, creditable to its members and the city, and, in all respects, fully equal to the times. mh24-6-m74

DR. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard, and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and there is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night-sweats, peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles. It purifies all the fluids and secretions in the shortest reasonable period; it nourishes the patient who is too much reduced to partake of ordinary food; it strengthens, braces and vitalizes the brain; it heals, as if by magic, all internal sores, tubercles, ulcers and inflammations; it stimulates, but is not followed by a reaction; it at once obviates emaciation, building up waste flesh and muscle, as the rain vivifies and enhances the growth of the grass. It is without a rival as a tonic, and it immediately supplies electricity, or magnetic force (as if it were a battery), to every part of the enfeebled and prostrate body. The undersigned has never failed in making those who have tried it completely healthy and happy. Price $2 per bottle. Those who have a particle of doubt as regards the above statement, or do not feel able to purchase the medicine, will have a recipe, containing full instructions for making and successfully using, and a history of the discovery, sent free of postage on receipt of their address.
Address DR. H. JAMES,
No. 19 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

CAUTION.—The great success which has attended the introduction of Dr. James' East India medicines to the public, has stimulated the avarice of numerous impostors, both in Eastern and Western cities, and accordingly those spurious imitations are unblushingly advertised as East India remedies, in order to deceive people into the belief that they were gotten up by me. The genuine Cannabis Indica is gotten up in bottles, with "DR. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.," blown in the glass. There is no member of my family authorized to sell my medicines, nor is the recipe sent from any other place than my residence. I have no agent in Chicago by the name of Gilbert, and all pretensions of the kind by that individual, are a fraud and swindle upon the public.
mh1-lm* H. JAMES, M. D.

DR. JAMES' only Genuine Extract of Cannabis Indica Depot, is now at 141 State street, Chicago, where all orders will be promptly filled by addressing
DR. G. S. GILBERT,
141 State street, Chicago, Illinois.
[P. O. Box 1682.] mh4-3m:188

MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS COUNTERFEITED!—Merchants and Traders will be on their guard, and not be imposed upon by a counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. MOORE. All genuine Indian Root Pills have the name and signature of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box.
J. H. Reed & Co. have been selling the Pill signed A. B. Moore, and we have taken away from them our agency for the genuine Pills. Never buy Morse's Indian Root Pills without finding the name of A. J. White & Co. on the wrapper.
A. J. WHITE & CO.,
50 Leonard street, New York.
We supply the following Druggists in Chicago:
Bolles, Smith & Co., Barclay Bros.,
Penton & Robinson, Burnham & Smith,
O. F. Fuller, Thomas Lord.
mh10-tmeod:195

Facts cannot be questioned, when the people of any country bear testimony in mass, as in the case of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only have we the individual evidence of the land, but almost every paper in the Union is commenting upon the great benefit derived from the use of these celebrated Bitters, besides various Diplomas awarded them, among which is one from the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, at their Thirteenth Annual Exhibition at Cincinnati, where the Committee was composed chiefly of Physicians in the city. These are all weighty facts, that cannot help but convince the most incredulous that it is at least worthy of trial. For Dyspepsia, in any form, these Bitters are a certain cure when used as per directions on bottle. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. mh9-w2w

WRITE H. C. Burtman & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for Circulars, describing the most wonderfully simple and effective Sewing Machine in the world.
See advertisement in another column. ja16-tf.

It is an established fact that Dr. Sanford's Invigorator will cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice and General Debility. Many people, personally known to us, whose word cannot be doubted, have given their certificates to prove this; and with such a mass of evidence, who can doubt.
It is truly the invalid's friend, and will give relief when all other remedies fail; and in some instances that have come under our observation, it seemed the means of snatching its victim from the grave. We wish all our readers who need medicine would try one bottle, for it will surely give relief. (See advertisement.) mh3-1m

TO CURE A COLD—A RECIPE THAT RARELY EVER FAILS.—Now, while winter, with its burthen of Colds and Coughs, is with us, we think a remedy that will relieve such visitations should be highly prized, and all who know the worth of this remedy will do as we do—prize it doubly. Take a double dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and it will give greater relief than any other medicine we ever tried, for we have rarely to repeat the dose to be entirely free from coughs, and as soon as the lungs have time to throw off the collected matter, the cure is complete. As a family medicine, for the cure of Bowel Diseases, Worms, Derangement of the Stomach and Liver, we can recommend it knowingly. (See advertisement.)

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—D. COWLES & Co., Proprietors and Manufacturers of Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg—the best and most perfect Leg ever invented. The first premium received and diploma awarded by the Cook County Agricultural Society, held at Chicago in the Fall of 1857. Patent granted Sept. 28th, 1856. Manufactory, 194 Lake street, corner of Wells, Room No. 18, Merchant's Exchange. P. O. Box 2065. de27-ly

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. Prepared by Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D., New York City. The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operations, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep which arise from interruption of nature.
TO MARRIED LADIES they are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity.
NOTICE.—They should not be used during Pregnancy, as a mis-carriage would certainly result therefrom.
Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail by enclosing $1 to the General Agent.
R. B. HUTCHINGS,
General Agent for the United States,
192 Broadway, New York.
FENTON & ROBINSON, 39 South Water st.,
PENTON, FISHER & CO., 94 Lake st.,
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
FARNESTOCK & DAVIS, 100 Randolph st.,
jy16'57-ly Wholesale Agents for Chicago.

DOCTOR THOMPSON'S Grand Anatomical, Pathological, Surgical and Microscopic Museum, adjoining his office, on the same floor, at 220 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. These models are from Monk Talbert's Grand Anatomical Museum, in Paris, and have been obtained at great expense. Ladies admitted exclusively on Wednesdays only, from 12 M. to 4 P.M. In the evening, gentlemen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents. Dr. Thompson's patients admitted free of charge. Boys and children never admitted. ll-ly

PROFESSOR HASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL.—A supply of this wonderful and celebrated remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Deafness, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Humors and Sores, relieving all pains in from three to twenty minutes. For Chronic Stiff Joints, it has positively no rival. Thousands of testimonials of its remarkable cures all over the land, stamp it as the only real remedy for the suffering and afflicted. Messrs. Fenton & Robinson, Wholesale Druggists, 39 Water street, Chicago, are the agents here. For sale at retail by all Druggists. Try everything else, then get one paper and be relieved. mh3-d&w

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. The attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Eating Houses, Caterers for Clubs, Mess-rooms, and Private Families is commended to a trial of LEA & PERRINS' famous Worcestershire Sauce. The condiment by its own merits has attained the highest rank as a pleasant, palatable, and wholesome Sauce, applicable to soup, fish, hot and cold meats, game, &c., &c., is extensively used in all quarters of the globe.
The numerous "imitations" on both sides of the Atlantic speak loudly of its merits; and the fact that it received the only Medal awarded to foreign Sauce at the New York Exhibition attests the estimation in which it is held by those who are competent judges of the quality of articles of table use. And being the most popular sauce in the market, unprincipled parties are offering for sale spurious Sauce by slightly varying the spelling of "LEA & PERRINS," sole proprietors of the Genuine Sauce.
Always in store. Also orders received for direct shipment from England.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
405 Broadway, New York.
jy7-ly Sole Agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE. This is one of the best institutions in the country, and the very best place for young men to spend their winter evenings. P. R. Spencer's Writing Classes are now in progress. Students can enter at any time, day or evening. Ladies' Class from 1 to 4 P. M. See advertisement in another column. Rooms, at Clark street, opposite George ... del

RUFUS BLANCHARD,
52 La Salle Street,
IS NOW OFFERING A FINE COLLECTION of STEEL ENGRAVINGS, in Gilt Frames, at CUT PRICES.
A rare chance to get a Good Picture.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, March 26.—The steamer Niagara arrived this morning.

She brings Liverpool papers of the 12th inst., one week later than by the Arabia.

Cotton at Liverpool, all qualities, slightly declined. Breadstuffs and provisions continued dull. Consols closed on Friday 12th, at 96¾ to 96⅞.

Pursuant to its adjournment, the British House of Commons met on the 5th inst., when an announcement was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, that in answer to Lord Malmesbury's note a very satisfactory dispatch had been received from the French Government, and that the misunderstanding between the two countries had consequently terminated.

The appeal of Orsini and his fellow conspirators, condemned to death, had been refused. Arrests continue to be numerous throughout France.

Rumors are afloat that satisfactory news from India had been received, but the despatch had not reached Liverpool when the Niagara left.

The Liverpool breadstuff market was quite dull. In provisions there was no improvement of importance.

A lengthy pamphlet has been issued in Paris in regard to the refugee difficulty between England and France. It appeals to the English Government and people not to be led away by false interpretations, and expresses a hope that the alliance will firmly stand the trials which it is undergoing.—It was regarded as a State paper.

At Chalons, on the 6th, 80 men surprised and took a small post of infantry. They then attempted to secure the railway station by crying "*Vive la Republique!*" Being driven back, they occupied the head of the bridge to intercept communication with the barracks. The garrison turned out and dispersed them, fifteen were captured.

Prince Gortschakoff is said to have issued a memorandum to the French government directly in opposition to the views of Austria, on the question of the navigation of the Danube. Russia agrees with France and England as to the absolute right of the Paris Conference to deal with the subject.

There was a prospect of a pacific settlement to the question of the Duchies, owing to the illness of the King of Denmark.

There had been some rioting at Dublin between the police and college students. Five of the latter are said to be dangerously injured.

The despatch from France to the Swiss government in regard to refugees, is published. The removal from the frontiers of Switzerland of Italian and other questionable refugees is demanded in strong and menacing terms, and the Swiss government is told if they refuse they will incur a grave responsibility, and to attribute to themselves the consequences which may be sustained.

The statement that Gen. Concha was to be removed from Cuba, has been contradicted, on good authority.

A central committee has been appointed at St. Petersburg to examine all projects for the emancipation of the serfs sent in by the Provincial Committees. The committee consists of thirteen members, and the Emperor is President.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The steamer Moses Taylor arrived here this morning, with the California mails of March 5th, and $1,400,000 in specie.

The Moses Taylor and Golden Age performed the trips in 20 days and 14 hours—the shortest time on record.

The news from California was not important.

A joint committee of the Senate and Assembly had recommended the adoption of a memorial to Congress for an abrogation of the present contract for the conveyance of the mails between San Francisco and New York, and the formation of new contracts with two other companies, each to carry the mail once in two weeks each way, but alternately, so that we shall have a mail every week.

On the 20th ult., Henry Bates, late State Treasurer, was tried at Auburn on charge of embezzling $47,000 from the State Treasury, and acquitted.

The ship Flying Fish had sailed for China with a cargo of dead and living Chinese and $280,000 in treasure.

PERU.

Vivanco captured Arica; the frigate Apurimac, having first shelled the town, landed three hundred and fifty men, and took possession. The loss on both sides are 280 killed, and as many more wounded.

The attempt at revolution in Lima has been suppressed.

XXXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE—MARCH 26.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Ill., a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire whether the main trunk of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. is completed, and whether it intercepts with the branch in conformity with the laws granting lands to Iowa for railroad purposes, and report such action as may be deemed proper in the premises.

Adjourned at 9 P. M., when there were only three members present.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—A fire broke out this morning, consuming a soap factory, owned by Cook & Johnson, together with its contents; insured for $2,000 in the Franklin Co., Philadelphia; $4,000 in the Firemen's Co., Baltimore. A three story dwelling house adjoining Mr. Johnson's, was also destroyed; several other buildings were damaged. Total loss $10,000. This afternoon, a portion of the walls fell in, severely injuring several boys—two fatally.

Lecompton Meeting in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—A large meeting was held here last evening, to sustain the Administration. Ex-Governor Wood presided and made the opening speech. He was followed by Hon. Geo. W. Belden, of Stark Co. Resolutions strongly endorsing the Administration, and in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas, were adopted.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The steam ship St. Louis from Aspinwall, with the balance of the California passengers arrived this evening.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Buffalo,

ON THE THIRD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1858,

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC Accounts of the State of Illinois, [illegible]

NAME AND LOCATION.

1. The name of this Company is "The Mutual Insurance Company," and is located at Buffalo, in the state of New York.

CAPITAL.

2. The amount of its capital stock is [illegible]

ASSETS.

[illegible]

Total assets of the Company [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

Total liabilities [illegible]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 23d, 1858.

Whereas, THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, has filed in this office, a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," [illegible]

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

S. T. ATWATER, Agent, No. 1 Dole's Building.

OLD BROWN WINDSOR AND OTHER SOAPS—[illegible] SARGENT & ILSLEY'S, 140 Lake st.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE following described Lots, situated in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, [illegible] JOHN NEFF.

Chicago, Ill., March 5th, 1858.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE NINTH DAY OF February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, Robert Holloway, of Monmouth, in the county of Warren and State of Illinois, and E. Kerr, [illegible] conveyed unto Lucius M. Sheldon, of the city, county and state of New York, [illegible]

Dated at Chicago, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1858. LUCIUS M. SHELDON.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SIXTH DAY OF March, A. D. 1857, Volney E. Rusco and Roxey J. Rusco (his wife), of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, by their mortgage deed of that date made and executed and delivered, [illegible]

Chicago, March 19th, 1858. SAMUEL J. HOBBS.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, February Term, A. D. 1858.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said William Steinhard and Simon Brill, that a [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, April Term, 1858.

Philip Taylor vs. Mary E. Taylor.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Mary E. Taylor, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAVING BEEN made in the payment of a certain promissory note executed by Thomas Teevin, for the sum of $370, dated August 21st, A. D. 1857, [illegible]

Dated Chicago, February 20, 1858. MICHAEL McCAULEY.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, A. D. 1858.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Charles J. Cusack and Horace D. Hawkins, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, [illegible]

WILLIAM L. CHURCH, Clerk.

Master's Sale.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, In Chancery.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Ill.

Chicago, January 4, 1858.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of one of several promissory notes [illegible]

MARGARETHA BOHER, Mortgagee.

Insurance.

THE MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital Accumulated & Security Invested FOR THE BENEFIT OF POLICY HOLDERS

$4,250,000.

R. F. MASON, Agent, 156 South Water street.

JNO. B. ACKLEY & CO.,

LIFE, FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY,

Office No. 4 Masonic Temple,

CHICAGO .... ILLINOIS

REFERENCES.

Strong & Wiley Brothers,	Whipple, Alley & Billings,
A J Sawyer, Esq.,	Geo Smith & Co,
Gibbs, Griffin & Co,	Schiller, Brothers & Co,
[illegible]	Great Western Ins Co,
H H Honore,	Merrill, Mason & Co,
Smith, Pollard & Co,	Lounsbury, Wright & Co.

CONNECTICUT

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital $2,500,000

JAMES GOODWIN, President. | GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.

Jno. B. Ackley, Agent,

Office No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

FARMERS' UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Cash Capital $200,000

SAFELY INVESTED.

Surplus $37,000

J. E. CAUFIELD, Secretary. | C. N. SHIPMAN, President.

This Company having complied with the Insurance Law of Illinois, takes Risks on Dwellings, Furniture, Buildings, Goods, Produce, and all kinds of Insurable Property in Chicago and vicinity.

J. B. ACKLEY, Agent, Office No. 4 Masonic Temple.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' INSURANCE CO., OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Fire and Marine.)

Capital ....

DIRECTORS:

Hon. Thos. B. Florence,	Charles Dingle,
George H. Armstrong,	Thomas Mandervelde,
Edward F. Middleton	Edward R. Helmbold,
George Helmbold,	Fred'k C. Brewster,
James E. Neal,	Isaac Leech, Jr.

HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, President.

EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

This Company has complied with the Illinois Insurance Law.

Risks taken on Hulls, Cargoes, and Merchandise generally, and Losses paid by E. P. WARD, Agent,

Office in Dole's New Building (up stairs) Cor. Clark & S. Water sts.

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Authorized Capital $500,000

Paid in and Secured 100,000

OFFICE, NO. 180 SOUTH WATER ST., IN POMEROY'S BUILDING

DIRECTORS.

James H Rees,	Chas V Dyer,	Hart L Stewart,
Sol M Wilson,	O R W Lull,	S H Kerfoot,
N F Iglehart,	C G E Prussing,	Thos Lonergan.

OFFICERS.

James H Rees, Pres't. Henry Brandt, Actuary. Hart L Stewart, V. Pres't. R W Zimmerman, Sec'y. H A Tucker, Treasurer.

The above Company, being now fully organized under a Charter granted by the Legislature of this State, is prepared to issue Policies against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other insurable property, at the customary rates.

HOWARD FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Capital $600,000

Surplus Capital $85,791.37

Aggregate Capital (including surplus) December 31st, 1856, $685,791.37.

PERCIVAL M. POTTS, Pres't. | C. H. SPARHAWK, Vice Pres't. R. T. KENSEY, Treasurer. | W. H. WOODS, Secretary.

This Company, having complied with the Law of Illinois, are prepared to underwrite Fire and Marine Risks, on favorable terms.

Insurance effected on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Lumber; on Vessels and Cargo; and Freight by Railroads, Lakes and Rivers, on liberal terms.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

ELLSWORTH & WADSWORTH, Agents, Office with Wadsworth & Wells, 42 & 44 Lake street.

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

FIRE RISKS TAKEN AT CURRENT RATES. None but RESPONSIBLE COMPANIES represented.

HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York City .... Cash Capital, $250,000

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York City .... Cash Capital, $200,000

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York City .... Cash Capital, $250,000

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York City .... Cash Capital, $150,000

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York City .... Cash Capital, $250,000

The above Companies have complied with the Insurance Law of the State of Illinois. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid, at the office of the Agent for Chicago.

Offices in Dole's Building, [illegible] South Water st., (up stairs), or Wells. T. F. PHILIPS, Agent.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT

Life Insurance Company,

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND SAFEST Companies in the country, is prepared to take risks at all times, at the office of the undersigned.

This Company has a

Nett Surplus Capital of $2,500,000.

Its business is confined exclusively to the INSURANCE OF LIVES.

And it is prompt in the payment of Losses.

It is purely mutual, dividing the earnings annually among the insured.

The following persons, largely insured by the Company, may be referred to, viz:—Rev. R. H. Clarkson, Rev. J. C. Burroughs, G. A. Tucker, Esq., S. H. Kerfoot, Esq., H. Porter, Esq., N. F. Iglehart, Esq., Dr. B. McVicker, Reynolds & Ely, and many others.

CYRUS BENTLEY, Agent, 110 Dearborn st., Chicago.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $10,000,000

Paid up Capital, and surplus and Reserved Funds, Nearly $8,000,000

$600,000 invested in this country.

[illegible]

JOHN H. KINZIE, Agent, Canal Collector's office, Dole's Building, Room [illegible] Corner Clark & S. Water st.

Howe, Eckley & Co.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission business, under the above style.

Shipments of Grain and other Produce solicited. Advances made on consignments when desired.

Office, No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, corner of Water and Clark streets.

SAMUEL HOWE, GEO. P. ECKLEY, ALBERT MORSE, GEO. A. MORSE, C. H. LOOMIS.

Chicago, Oct. 19th, 1857.

Reduced Rates.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. LINE.—On and after March [illegible] 1858, and until further notice, the rates via above line will be:

FROM CHICAGO TO

	1st class,	2d class,	3d class,	4th class,	Flour,
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	1 70	1 35	1 20	75c	[illegible]
Pittsburg	1 00	90	70	65c	[illegible]
Cincinnati	1 10	90	70	65c	75

Dressed Hogs, by car load, at owner's risk, prepaid—To New York, $1.50 [illegible] 100 lbs.; to all other points, Second Class rates.

Offices, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, and at the Depot, West Twelfth street.

JAMES W. MUSSON, Freight Agent.

Notice.

TO DEALERS IN LUMBER, TIMBER, WOOD, STONE AND COAL.—The Chicago South Branch Canal Company are prepared to receive, on consignment or storage, the above articles, for any length of time. Also, Water Lots for sale or rent, on long time and most favorable terms.

WANTED—In exchange for Water Lots, One Million feet of Lumber, White Oak Plank, 12 feet long, and 5,000 White Oak Piles, for docking, or their equals. For further information, apply at No. 78 Dearborn street. A. G. THROOP.

100,000 Seamless Bags.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, AGENTS FOR THE Lewiston Bag Manufacturing Company, offer to the trade—

[illegible]

J. H. HUMPHREY & CO., Agents, Commission Merchants, 196 South Water street, Room 3, up stairs.

Fish! Fish!!

WE ARE OFFERING NO. 1, 2 AND 3 WHITEFISH and TROUT, in quantities to suit purchasers, cheap, at No. 25 North Dearborn street.

HALL & THOMAS.

PURE WINES!

PORT, MADEIRA, SHERRY, ETC.,

Of superior quality for medicinal use, for sale by

J. H. REED & CO.,

Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake street

100 MEN CAN FIND PROFITABLE employment selling a new Map of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Illinois, Iowa or Nebraska. Address or apply to RUFUS BLANCHARD, 52 LaSalle st., Chicago.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, at manufacturers' prices, by their agents in Chicago. JNO. B. IDESON & CO., 39 South Water st., cor. Dearborn.

50 GROSS LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 70 Lake street.

50 BBLS ALCOHOL. SARGENT & ILSLEY, Wholesale Druggists, 140 Lake street.

5000 GALLS. ENGLISH LINSEED OIL, just arrived and for sale by BOCKEE, INNIS [illegible]

1500 BOXES VERY CHOICE STEARINE CANDLES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO., Corner of South Water street and Michigan Avenue, Reynolds & Ely's Block.

BATH TUBS—MANUFACTURED TO order and for sale by HAMILTON, BROOKS & CO., 118 and 119 Franklin street

CHAINS—40 CASKS COIL, & BRIGHT Ox Chains, for sale by WILLIAM BL[illegible] & CO., 176 Lake st.

Carpetings.

MUST BE SOLD,

For Cash!

$150,000 WORTH

—OF—

CARPETINGS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

—AT—

Beecher, Hollister & Wilkins'

CARPET HALL

135 . Lake Street . 135

We shall commence

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER SECOND,

TO CLOSE OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

—AT—

An Immense Sacrifice!!

PRESENTING A RARE CHANCE

To Secure Great Bargains,

FOR CASH ONLY.

STORE TO RENT.

Beecher, Hollister & Wilkins,

135 .... LAKE STREET 135

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All Kinds of Steam Boilers,

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Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Single Mills, Slide Rests, Steam and Water Gauges, Finished Brass Work

POWER AND HAND PLANERS, ETC.

Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.

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April 22, 1858.

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THOMAS GEORGE & CO.,

AT THEIR OLD STAND

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All Kinds of Tinware, Sheet Iron And Copper Ware,

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ALL AT LOW PRICES.

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Gas Fixtures,

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A full assortment of the above manufactures constantly on hand.

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EXCELLENT LOZENGES, OF OUR OWN make, for Coughs, Colds and Affections of the Throat, &c. J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

FLESH BRUSHES AND STRAPS. J. H. REED & CO.

Medicines, &c.

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THE UNFORTUNATE'S GUIDE, GIVING directions where to obtain Medical aid, and containing the astounding facts and thrilling and interesting information never before in print. By Doctor WM. THOMSON. [illegible]

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[illegible]

Chicago, June 4, 1856.

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Opposite the Revere Hotel.

TO YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS.—NERVOUS Debility and Chronic Diseases, the first and direct consequences of excess and abuse of the sexual system, [illegible]

To THE LADIES.—Ladies troubled with irregularities, weakness, and other complaints peculiar to the female system, will find a speedy cure by calling as above.

All communications strictly confidential.

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Private Office, No. 35 Randolph street, opposite the Revere House.

THE

LIVER INVIGORATOR!

Prepared by Dr. Sanford,

IS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Head-ache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR!

The LIVER is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the LIVER—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with LIVER COMPLAINT in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by dissolving gums and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease—effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects felt by using CALOMEL or MINERAL POISON that is usually resorted to.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus and a preventive of CHOLERA.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of BILIOUS ATTACKS, while it relieves all painful feelings.

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One bottle taken for JAUNDICE removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

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One dose often repeated cures CHRONIC DIARRHŒA in its worst forms while SUMMER and BOWEL complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children; there is no surer, safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

There is no exaggeration in these statements—they are plain, sober facts that we can give evidence to prove, while

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We take intense pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for FEVER AND AGUE, CHILL FEVER and all FEVERS of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

Among the hundreds of LIVER REMEDIES now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR, so generally known now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a LIVER INVIGORATOR, producing the most happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and we know it to be the best preparation now before the public.—Hudson County Democrat.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

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BOSTON ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTION, for the treatment of Club Feet, Curvatures of the Spine and other deformities of the frame. J. B. Brown, M. D., and B. Brown, M. D., Surgeons. Offices 8 Joy and 32 Somerset street, Boston. [illegible] with permission to refer to John M. Huntington, Esq., of the firm of Tuley, Huntington & Peck, No. 161 Randolph street, corner of La Salle; also to J. M. Parker, Esq., Marine Bank Building, Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

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DR. POLLOK, OCCULIST AND AURIST, continues to receive patients at his office, and may be consulted on every disease of the Eye and Ear. [illegible] All communications punctually attended to. Consultation free.

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Wonder of the World.

THE GREAT SECRET REVEALED.—The undersigned has after a great expense, procured a receipt for CURLING THE HAIR, causing it to wave and curl about the head in the most beautiful manner. The receipt will be sent to any person inclosing one dollar in a letter, addressed to DR. A. FRANTZ, Monroe, Wis.

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The subscribers have the sole and exclusive agency of the United States and Territories for this most valuable monopoly, and now offer a portion of the Territory for sale, either by States or Counties, upon an equitable and fair basis.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the Machine for themselves at our rooms in the

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(Entrance on Swan street.)

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Buffalo, Jan. 18th, 1858.

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An Article very much Superior to Sperm

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Pure Confectionary.

STUART'S CANDIES, FRENCH GUM DROPS and CREAM DROPS. A fresh supply just received by J. H. REED & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, 144 & 146 Lake st.

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Of our own Make, and Warranted Pure.

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Real Estate Agent

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Taxes Paid and Rents Collected

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THE SUBSCRIBER, DESIROUS OF EMIGRATING WEST, offers to exchange for Western Lands, his Willow Grove Foundry property, consisting of a large Building, Foundry, Machine and Blacksmith Shop, with Machinery and Tools, and a new and comfortable Dwelling. The Machinery is propelled by water. The property has a good patronage, and is situated in Hackettstown, Warren county, New Jersey, an enterprising town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, and surrounded by the best agricultural district in the State. It is the terminus of the Morris & Essex Railroad, and is within two hours' ride of New York city. The Morris Canal passes through the town, which gives great facilities for heavy transportation. For particulars of price, &c., call on Wm. Little, No. 161 South Water st., Chicago, or the subscriber on the premises.

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WATER LOTS ON SOUTH BRANCH, near Joy's Ice House. 200 feet good Dock, [illegible] feet deep, and 250 feet rear track.

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FOR SALE, a 4½ Years' Lease on Building, 40 feet square; 2½ stories and grounds adjoining, with good steam power.

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THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company invites the attention of Agriculturists and Farmers to the fertile lands adjacent to their road, which are offered for sale upon low terms, and long credit at low rates of interest.

It is the policy and wish of the Company to sell all their lands to actual settlers; and no inducement is offered to speculators; in fact none will be sold on long credit, without the distinct obligation of cultivation.

Illinois occupies the most central position of the Western States, and comprises the most fertile section of the belt of land extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River, and including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Missouri.

Unlike the States North of us, the productions are not checked by rigorous winters—nor is the heat of summer oppressive. The lands West of the Missouri gradually and rapidly decrease in fertility, till they blend with the Great American Plain, and being chiefly, if not solely, adapted to grazing, can never compete with those of this State.

The lands bordering upon the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and upon the lines of the proposed roads in Iowa, have been taken up, and are now selling at from $10 to $15 per acre, although settlers have to pay heavy freights upon the transportation of their agricultural tools, furniture and goods; and when their crops are produced, the extra cost of transportation to Eastern markets exceeds the cost of production.

Looking to the future growth of our country, this State, which combines the most favorable temperature with the richest soil and most healthy climate, will for all time be the great grain producing district [illegible] [illegible]

Illinois, especially during the last ten years, has been rapidly developing her resources. The population is now about 1,500,000 [illegible]

Although it is evident that lands in the vicinity of railroads in Illinois will advance to $20 or even $100 per acre within ten years, yet the interests of the Company are more closely allied to the prosperity of the land holders who shall settle upon their property than to settle the country, relying upon the business of the road for its chief profit, and to enable it to discharge its obligations to the State. These considerations induce the policy of rapid sales, which have been progressing, and increasing for two years past, and will be pursued until the lands are finally disposed of. No encouragement is given to speculative purchasers, as the Company does not wish to dispose of any of its lands except for actual settlement and cultivation. It is evident, therefore, that the best interests of settlers can nowhere be so well promoted as by purchasing and settling upon these lands.

For information as to price, terms, etc., apply to

JOHN WILSON, Land Com'r I. C. R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

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ELECTRIC OIL.

A POSITIVE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Rheumatism and Neuralgia,

DEAFNESS, ERYSIPELAS,

Scrofula, Bronchitis, Tetter, Ringworm and

SCALD HEAD,

NERVOUS AND SICK HEAD-ACHES,

CURED IN FROM 5 TO 20 MINUTES!

CORNS, PILES, TOOTH-ACHE, CHRONIC Stiff Joints, Sprains or Lameness in Man or Beast, all Sores, Freckles and Humors, Cramps and Colic, and Pains of every description.

CEASE INSTANTANEOUSLY!

Prices 50c, $1 and $2 per Bottle.

It is the only REAL HAIR INVIGORATOR that will make hair grow where everything else fails; clean the head white and free from Dandruff in less than ten minutes, and make it a shiny, glossy jet.

THIS WONDERFUL OIL

Is perfectly harmless—no burning or blistering sensation, as with other Lotions and Liniments—it is pleasant to use; it conquers fire! soothing and healing a severe Burn or Scald in less than five minutes!

This Oil operates on the principles of Electricity; thousands of miraculous cures have been performed by it all over the land. Use it every day, then give this Oil one trial, and you will be convinced. Indigent persons, unable to purchase a bottle, shall have it FREE.

Friend, suffer no longer, Send for a bottle of HASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL. Consultation and advice given gratis at the depot, No. 63 Pine st.

[illegible] should try the ELECTROPODEAN BATH. Be particular about the directions accompanying each bottle. No peddlers sell this Medicine. Only respectable Druggists and Country Merchants are Agents, who have large lithograph and certificate signed by the proprietor.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Every bottle has "Professor Haskell's Electric Oil" blown on the side and edges of the glass, and the envelope has his portrait and signature, to counterfeit which is Forgery!

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Sextons and Undertakers,

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HAVE ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY style and finish, Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins; also shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and every thing requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand, and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

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50 TCS. NEW RICE FOR SALE BY REYNOLDS ELY & CO

THERMOMETERS.—GREAT VARIETY, just received. FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, 94 Lake st., cor. Dearborn.

250 BXS SOAP ON CONSIGNMENT. MARSH, HARWOOD & CO., 39 South Water street

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500 BBLS. GROCERS' EXTRA SYRUP [illegible] For sale at greatly reduced prices by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Railroads.

Going East.

Mich. Southern & Nor. Ind. R. R.

1857 .... WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1858

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO, AS FOLLOWS, viz:

6 A. M. & 8:45 P. M.—For Cleveland, [illegible] Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, [illegible] Baltimore, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York, and intermediate places.

3 P. M.—LA PORTE ACCOMMODATION.

One train on Sunday, at 8:45 P. M.

Tickets can be had at the Depot, and the office under the Tremont House.

G. N. GRAY, Gen. Western Ag't.

1857 ...WINTER ARRANGEMENT... 1858

VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL

And Great Western Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE MICHIGAN CENTRAL Depot, Chicago:

6:00 A. M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS. Arrive at Detroit 7:30 P. M.; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 5:40 A. M.; Albany 3:30 P. M.; New York 5:00 P. M.; Philadelphia 11:45 P. M.

7:45 A. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Arrive at Cincinnati at 12 at night.

8:45 P. M.—NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Arrive at Detroit 10:30 A. M.; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 10:30 P. M.; New York 5:00 P. M.

8:45 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS. Arrive at Cincinnati 1 P. M.; Louisville 4 P. M.

Only one train on Sunday at 8:45 P. M.

6 A. M. and 8:45 P. M. trains connect at Paris with the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway, for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with Grand Trunk Railway, to Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Tickets can be had at the principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the general office, corner Lake & Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the Depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Sup't.

H. J. SPAULDING, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

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THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CONNECTING the Atlantic cities with Western, North-western and South-western States, by a continuous Railway direct. This road also connects at Pittsburg with a daily line of steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with steamers to all ports on the North-western Lakes, making the most direct, cheapest and reliable route by which Freight can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.

First Class:

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Books, Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Drugs (in boxes and bales), Feathers, Furs, &c. .... 50 cts per 100 pounds

Second Class:

Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and Ticking (in original bales) Drugs (in casks), Hardware, Leather (in rolls or boxes) Wool and Sheep Pelts, Eastward .... 75 cts per 100 pounds

Third Class:

Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks) Hemp, Bacon and Pork, salted (loose or in sacks), Tobacco, manufactured (except Cigars or cut), &c., &c. .... 45 cts per 100 pounds

Fourth Class:

Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and Pork, (in casks or boxes eastward), Lard and Lard Oil, Nails, Soda Ash, German Clay, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c. .... 35 cts per 100 pounds

Flour—$1 per bbl. until further notice.

Grain—45 per 100 lbs. until further notice.

Cotton—$2 per bale, not exceeding 500 lbs. weight, until further notice.

In shipping goods from any point east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark packages "via Pennsylvania Railroad." All goods consigned to the agents of this road at Philadelphia or Pittsburg, will be forwarded without detention.

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H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent.

H. J. LOMBAERT, Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

May 1, 1857.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.

Trains leave Pittsburg as follows: Mail, 7 A. M.; Fast Line, 3 P. M.; Express Mail, [illegible] P. M.

The Express Mail runs daily; the other two Sundays excepted. Making DIRECT CONNECTIONS with all trains from St. Louis, Mo.; Dubuque, Keokuk and Iowa City, Iowa; Cairo, Rock Island and Chicago, Illinois; Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Lafayette, Indiana; Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Cleveland, Zanesville, Crestline, Massillon and Wooster, Ohio. Also, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota.

AND ALL POINTS IN THE WEST.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

Passengers from the West can rely upon this as being the shortest and most expeditious route to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, and all Eastern Cities.

THOS. MOORE, Agent, Passenger Lines, Pennsylvania R. R., Phila.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago RAILROAD.

THIS NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE, NOW open to New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and all Eastern cities; Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Urbana, Zanesville, Steubenville, Newark and Wheeling, and all the interior towns of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, &c., &c.

Making One Grand, Unbroken Railroad Line

BETWEEN CHICAGO AND THE EAST.

Fare as Low as Any Other Route.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, ON VAN BUREN STREET, DAILY, AS FOLLOWS:

6:00, A. M.	8:45, P. M.
Sundays excepted.	Saturdays excepted.

With but one Change of Cars to Pittsburgh.

Checking Baggage Through

To Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York, connecting directly at Pittsburgh with the Great Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to all Eastern Cities. Also with Cleveland & Columbus Railroad to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads, to New York and Boston.

Persons going East will find this route by far the most desirable, both from the advantages in point of distance, the safety and beauty of the country through which the Roads pass, as well as the less frequent changes of cars, and the annoyances of re-checking baggage, required by other routes.

Facilities for the transportation of Freight and Live Stock by this route, are unsurpassed. Rates as low as by any other route, and with equal dispatch.

Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's office, No. — Dearborn street, opposite Matteson House, or at the Jervis House; Office right opposite depot, on Van Buren street, Chicago.

JOHN J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.

D. W. BOSS, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago.

JAMES W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.

Going West.

Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Line,

Composed of the Chicago & Rock Island and Mississippi & Missouri Railroads.

1857 ...WINTER ARRANGEMENT... 1858

FOR IOWA, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

No change of Cars between Chicago and Iowa City.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM CHICAGO to Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Columbus City, and Fort des Moines.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DAILY, from Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman sts., as follows:

9.00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted)—For Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.

9.30 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted)—For Joliet, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.

The 9.00 A. M. and 9.30 P. M. Trains run directly through to Iowa City without change of cars and connect with the Western Stage Co's Line of Post Coaches for Fort des Moines, Council Bluffs and all points in Central and Western Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 5 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Local and Through Tickets via this line, on sale at the Depot, also at the office of Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R., corner Dearborn & Randolph streets, and at Michigan Southern Railroad Office, under Tremont House.

J. F. TRACY, Sup't.

W. L. St. JOHN, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Great Western Mail Route.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 4, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave Wells Street Depot, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

MAIN LINE.

FOR FREEPORT, GALENA, DUNLEITH & ST. PAUL.

Passenger & Mail .... 10.00 A. M.

Passenger .... 7.15 P. M.

CHICAGO FULTON AND IOWA LINE.

FOR DIXON, FULTON AND CENTRAL IOWA.

Through Passenger .... 10.15 A. M.

DeKalb and Elgin Passenger .... 4.00 P. M.

BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.

FOR BELOIT, JANESVILLE AND MADISON.

Passenger .... 9.45 A. M.

Passenger .... 7.15 P. M.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

FOR CRYSTAL LAKE, McHENRY, RICHMOND AND GENEVA LAKE.

Passenger .... 10.00 A. M.

Two Through Trains will leave Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

FOR GALENA, DUNLEITH AND ST. PAUL.

Daily (Sundays excepted) .... 9.45 P. M. and 7.00 A. M.

Enabling Passengers to make a close connection with the Michigan Central Trains.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

Leave Dunleith at 6.00 A. M.; arrive in Chicago at .... 4.00 P. M.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.

Leave Fulton 8.00 A. M.; arrive in Chicago .... [illegible]

DeKalb at 5.00 A. M. .... [illegible]

BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.

Leave Beloit 9.40 A. M.; arrive in Chicago .... 4.00 P. M.

[illegible]

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Leave Elgin at 1.35 P. M. Arrive in Chicago .... 4.00 P. M.

Passengers for all points on the G. & C. U. R. R., including Fulton, and Beloit and Madison Lines, should take the trains from Wells street Depot.

All the above trains connect with the Great Eastern Lines, diverging from Chicago to all points East.

Through tickets can be bought at the following offices: H. J. Spaulding's, corner Lake and Dearborn sts.; P. F. W. & C. R. R. Ticket office, corner Randolph & Dearborn streets; Michigan Southern Office, under Tremont House, and at the Central and Wells street depots.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

P. A. HALL, Superintendent.

W. A. THRALL, General Ticket Agent.

PHŒNIX REPOSITORY

N. E. Corner State and Adams Sts., Chicago.

FOR THE SALE OF

Horses, Carriages and Harness,

AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago, and all persons having property of this description to sell, that they will hold a DAILY AUCTION, as above, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., for the sale of Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, &c., &c.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

Persons can obtain advances on property left with us for sale.

All property sold by us will be guaranteed as represented. SUTHERLAND & GOULD, Proprietors.

J. G. KELLY, Auction

OFFICER & BROTHER, BANKERS,

124 LAKE STREET (MARINE BANK BUILDING

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND LIBERAL Accommodations extended to Customers.

Interest allowed on time Deposits. Sight Exchange on all the principal Cities bought and sold.

First class Notes and Acceptances discounted at all times.

LAND WARRANTS constantly for sale at the lowest Market Price. Twenty Thousand Acres of [illegible] now on hand.

Special attention given to collecting in this and adjoining States.

REFERENCES.

Metropolitan Bank, New York; E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; North Bank, Boston; E. W. Clark & Bros., St. Louis; Marine Bank, Chicago; J. H. Dunham & Co., Chicago; Dunleavy, Drake & Co., Cincinnati, O.

100 BBLS. BLEACHED WINTER ELEPHANT OIL, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 70 Lake street.

SYRINGES, BREAST PUMPS, NIPPLE Glasses, Nursing Bottles, Teething Rings, Cupping Glasses, &c., &c., all varieties. FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, 94 Lake st., cor. Dearborn

SHEET IRON—2,000 BUNDLES SHEET Iron, in store, assorted numbers. 3,000 bundles do., to arrive, assorted numbers. For sale very low by WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street.

Railroads.

Going Southwest.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after DEC. 7, 1857, Passenger Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, daily, as follows:

8.45 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted), arriving at Burlington at 8 P. M.

9.00 P. M.—Night Express (Saturdays excepted), [illegible]

4.15 P. M.—[illegible]

IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.

AT MENDOTA—With Illinois Central R. R., [illegible]

AT BURLINGTON—With Burlington & Missouri River R. R. [illegible]

AT QUINCY.—With the Missouri [illegible] & Keokuk Packet Company, for Keokuk, Hannibal, St. Louis, &c.

AT PLYMOUTH—With stages for Macomb.

AT HANNIBAL—With Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. [illegible]

Tickets may be had at the Depot, and at the Michigan Central R. R. office, corner Lake and Dearborn sts.

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.

SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent.

Going South.

Illinois Central Railroad.

FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON, BEARDSTOWN City, Kansas City, Terre Haute, [illegible] Vincennes, Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Naples, Cairo, Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all points in the South-west.

Trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, as follows:

[illegible]

This is the only route between Chicago and St. Louis without change of cars, and the only route to Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples.

To passengers for Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, &c., the route via Cairo, is the only direct, and is twenty-four hours in advance of any other.

CONNECTING

AT GILMAN—With Peoria & Oquawka R. R. for Peoria, Galesburg and towns on the Mississippi [illegible]

AT TOLONO—With trains on the Great Western R. R. east for Danville and Lafayette, and west for Decatur, Jacksonville and Naples, and towns on the Illinois River.

AT MATTOON—With trains on the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis R. R., going east to Terre Haute, and through to Evansville and Crawfordsville.

AT ODIN AND SANDOVAL—With trains on the Ohio & Mississippi R. R., east for towns upon this line to St. Louis and Alton.

AT ST. LOUIS—With Pacific R. R. and steamers for Kansas and Nebraska and all points on the Missouri River.

AT CAIRO—With steamers for Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all points on the Mississippi River.

For Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and St. Paul trains leave via Galena & Chicago Union R. R.

[illegible]

Connecting at Dunleith with a daily line of First Class Passenger Steamers for Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, Winona, Hastings, Hudson, Prescott and St. Paul. Also, connecting at Dubuque with the DUBUQUE & PACIFIC R. R. for Dyersville, Independence, Cedar Rapids, [illegible] and Waterloo.

For Bloomington, La Salle, Dixon, Amboy, [illegible] trains leave via Chicago & Burlington [illegible] R. R.

[illegible]

Making direct connections at Mendota with trains on Main Line of Illinois Central for all of the above points.

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be obtained at the offices of the Michigan Central R. R., opposite Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn streets; at the office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R., opposite Tremont House; and at the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Master of Transportation.

W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent. [illegible] Sup't Chicago Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

HYDE PARK SPECIAL TRAIN

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 23, THE Hyde Park Train will run as follows—leaving from the Central Passenger Depot:

Going to Hyde Park. .... Leaving Hyde Park

7.30 A. M. .... [illegible] A. M.

3.30 P. M. .... [illegible] P. M.

Fare each way, 25c.

Commutation tickets may be had by application to the General Ticket Agent, Illinois Central Passenger Depot. No half fare tickets or free passes will be issued.

JAMES C. CLARK, Master Transp'n.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

FARE FROM CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY [illegible]

New Albany and Salem Railroad.

FOR NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, LEXINGTON and Frankfort, Kentucky. Extending from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River at New Albany, opposite Louisville.

The only Direct Route from Chicago to Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, Ky., Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Zanesville, &c., &c.

It is also the Quickest and most Direct Route to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, [illegible]

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO Via Michigan Central Railroad, as follows:

7.00 A. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, arriving in Cincinnati at 10 P. M., running directly through without change of cars or baggage.

8.00 P. M. Night Express, running directly through to Louisville, connecting at Lafayette for Indianapolis and other points eastward and southward, arriving at Cincinnati at 11 A. M. and Louisville at 2.20 P. M.

Both Trains connect at Greencastle with Trains of Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, in season for passengers to take that Road either east or west, and to take passengers from ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, &c., to New Albany and Louisville. Also with trains on Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at Mitchell.

Only one change of Cars between Chicago and New Albany

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets can be had at all of the principal Railroad Offices in the West. Also at the Passenger Depot of the Michigan Central Railroad, and at the Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

Be careful to get Through Tickets by way of New Albany and Salem Railroad.

JOHN B. ANDERSON, Sup't.

G. M. SABIN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

JAS. PATTON, Gen. Traveling Agent.

Burlington and Missouri River R. R.

IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.—Great United States Mail and Passenger Route: In connection with the Western Stage Co. Through all the Principal Towns in Iowa, to the Missouri River, connecting at Burlington with the

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.

Only Regular Line to the following places: Mt. Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Des Moines, Chariton, Osceola, Council Bluffs, [illegible] Fort Dodge, Knoxville, Winterset, Indianola, [illegible] Sioux City, Lowell, [illegible] Pittsburg, Salem, Union, Troy, &c.

Coaches leave Burlington every day, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.

WM. D. HACKLA, Superintendent.

Going North.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE STATION, corner of West Water and Kinzie Streets, daily, at 8.30 o'clock A. M. and 3.30 P. M. [illegible] Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee.

Connecting at Racine with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad for Burlington, Springfield, Sharon, Delavan and Beloit.

At Milwaukee with the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for Madison, Whitewater, Janesville and Madison.

Also, with the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, for Hartland and Watertown.

With the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for Beaver Horicon, Beaver Dam and Fox Lake.

At La Crosse Junction with the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad for Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, and with the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad for Ripon and Waupun.

The 3.30 P. M. train leaves above station for Waukegan and all way stations.

Through Freight leaves daily at 8.30 A. M.

Trains arrive from Milwaukee at 12.45 and 7.30 P. M.

WALTER S. JOHNSON, Sup't.

Chicago, Oct. 25, 1857.

Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac R'd

FOR ST. PAUL AND THE NORTHWEST, via Janesville, Madison and Prairie du Chien. Through to Prairie du Chien in 12 hours, without change of cars, Fare as low as by any other route.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST [illegible] 1857, Trains will leave Chicago Station, corner West Water and Kinzie Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) for Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and points in Western Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, and Minnesota, and St. Paul direct.

7.00 A. M. EXPRESS, FREIGHT AND EMIGRANT TRAIN.

9.00 A. M. DAY EXPRESS, stopping only for wood and water; making all connections—[illegible] P. M.; Janesville, 12.10 A. M.; Madison, 4.30 P. M.; and Prairie du Chien 9.15 P. M., connecting with steamers on the River for La Crosse, Winona, Wabashaw, Red Wing, Hastings, Prescott, Hudson, St. Paul, and all points to St. Paul and St. Anthony.

3.00 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS, Arrive at Janesville 11.55 P. M.; Madison, [illegible] A. M.; Prairie du Chien, 7 A. M.; connecting with Steamers for St. Paul and all points on the Mississippi River, and with Stages for the Interior.

All trains make Beloit connections.

Travelers save 20 miles distance and 10 hours travel taking this route.

Express, Freight and Emigrant Trains leave Chicago [illegible]

Through Tickets to all the above points for sale at Rushing's General Ticket office, corner Dearborn and Lake streets; N. Y. & Erie R. R. office, 47 Dearborn street; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. office, 1 Dearborn street; at Mich. Southern Ticket Office, under Tremont House; and at the Chicago Station, corner West Water and Kinzie streets, West Side.

S. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Ass't Sup.

R. Folsom,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry,

COR. LAKE AND CLARK ST., CHICAGO

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A RICH STOCK of Diamond Ear-Drops, Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Diamond Crosses and Studs.

JEWELRY SETTS,

Roman Florentine and Rose [illegible] Mosaic, Coral, Pearl, Lava, Cameo, and all Gold.

WATCHES,

Enamelled and Enamelled, [illegible] Gold and Silver, of various qualities and patterns.

GOLD CHAINS,

Guard, Fob, Vest and Chatelaine

Gold Bracelets, Rings, Pins, Ear-Drops, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Charms, Spoons, Eye Glasses, Studs, Sleeve-Buttons, [illegible]

Silver and Plated Ware.

Just received from Eastern Manufacturers, a stock of Jewelry, of rich patterns, which will be sold to the trade at the lowest New York cash prices.

Cleveland Wooden Ware Store,

NO. 248 SOUTH WATER STREET.

ENOCH H. PAINE HAS ON HAND AND offers for sale, at the

Lowest Price, for Cash

150 doz. Extra Tubs		20 do	[illegible]
200 do No. 1 do		70 do	Half Pails
200 do No. 2 do		70 do	[illegible]
75 do No. 3 do		70 do	[illegible]
300 do Common Pails		50 do	Churns
100 do No. 1 Shaker Pails		50 do	Iron Hoop [illegible]
50 do Cedar Pails		20 do	Brass [illegible]
50 do Sap Buckets			
250 do Zinc Washboards		100 Zinc Wash [illegible]	

ALSO—Clothes-Pins, Rolling-Pins, [illegible] Broom Handles, &c., &c.

ENOCH H. PAINE, 248 South Water.

CURTAIN GOODS,

At Cost!

WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CURTAIN

MATERIALS AND TRIMMINGS

WHICH WE OFFER

At Cost Prices, for cash,

—AT—

188 Lake Street, Chicago

BROWN & HILLIARD

RAY, MEDILL [illegible]

VOL. X[illegible]

DAILY T[illegible]

Monday Morning [illegible]

Republican Tow[illegible]

The nominations mad[illegible] three Town Convention[illegible] will be found elsewhere[illegible] entirely fair expression [illegible] timent of the communit[illegible] Justices—the most impor[illegible] and those over which th[illegible] imated—are especially [illegible] we think, to the mass [illegible] in the city. So far as w[illegible] feated candidates have [illegible] ticket an earnest suppo[illegible] little doubt of the elec[illegible] who have received the [illegible] publican Conventions. [illegible] any but two or three Wa[illegible] be very much surprised.

In entering upon this [illegible] that the Republican par[illegible] too thoroughly discipl[illegible] politics too well to suff[illegible] default, as they have [illegible] Town Elections to go [illegible] Democracy are always [illegible] any voting to be done [illegible] lines are related, with [illegible] "the best men," the best [illegible] to be a pro-slavery, Irish [illegible] to the work then in regu[illegible] set of Town officers wh[illegible] to put through the Reco[illegible] expiration of their comm[illegible]

Here of the Gr[illegible]

At the various churche[illegible] meetings for prayer and [illegible] with unabated interest. [illegible] of attraction, however, is [illegible] ing at Metropolitan Hal[illegible] each day. Here the thous[illegible] Saturday the spacious ro[illegible] full, and hundreds of pers[illegible] by inability to gain admi[illegible] fact, there are various p[illegible] It is proposed by some[illegible] theatres for a brief perio[illegible] ments can be made. Mc[illegible] Monroe street for the [illegible] rental of $1,000 a week; [illegible] to use it every morning fo[illegible] rent free, as they please. [illegible] posed to worshipping in [illegible] not probable that either [illegible] accepted. Others are in [illegible] congregation into three [illegible] the North, a second West [illegible] third remaining in Metrop[illegible] that this will weaken the [illegible] Metropolitan will still b[illegible] tion, and that the two ot[illegible] attendants. A third pla[illegible] piece of unoccupied grou[illegible] the city, a temporary [illegible] the accommodation of fi[illegible] make the daily meeting [illegible] ligious affairs, from thi[illegible] far as we can learn, thi[illegible] been generally discusse[illegible] ably received whereve[illegible] not undertake to say wh[illegible] sued.

Yesterday there were [illegible] direct reference to the e[illegible] preached to large and af[illegible] while all the discourses [illegible] less allusions to the s[illegible] churches were very much [illegible] displayed by [illegible] interesting services in [illegible] sembling were unusu[illegible] clergy, though much w[illegible] labors of the past two w[illegible] public services and the [illegible] hopeful private confere[illegible] consciences are pricked [illegible] drafts made upon them [illegible] everywhere expressed, th[illegible] known such a Sunday be[illegible]

We do not know of any [illegible] the week to come. The[illegible] be held at Metropolitan [illegible] though the time of asse[illegible] churches has been alte[illegible] of the particulars.

The Bureau Coun[illegible] by a newly converted [illegible] word, by the postmaste[illegible] in which it is published. [illegible] the concern are Dougla[illegible] ment has been effected [illegible] allowed four columns o[illegible] through which he cha[illegible] stockholders have four [illegible] page in which they "pu[illegible] der its present managem[illegible] but singularly typical o[illegible] party from which it take[illegible] holders on one side, and [illegible] holders, on the other!

PUBLISHING THE N[illegible] DEBTORS.—Wm. W. Wa[illegible] New York Daily Law Ga[illegible] the County Clerk for [illegible] the names of all parties [illegible] ment had been docketed [illegible] refused on the ground th[illegible] [illegible] On Friday, w[illegible] damus was asked, but ref[illegible] show cause why it should [illegible] be asked for in a day or [illegible]

CITY [illegible]

TO THOSE IN WANT OF [illegible] large number of Swedis[illegible] in this city is [illegible] of our citizens in want of [illegible] sure to get it, by putting [illegible] "Swedish Republican," w[illegible] 122 Randolph street, room[illegible]

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHIC[illegible] lar monthly meeting of [illegible] Saturday evening,—Messr[illegible] erat office), G. MEDARY, ([illegible] D. ADAMS, (National Uni[illegible] Delegates to the annual [illegible] pographical Union, which [illegible] the first Tuesday of May, [illegible] all the local Unions in [illegible] their charters, and its in[illegible] of the craft throughout [illegible] mense. Delegates from [illegible] towns will be present; a[illegible] forward to with great in[illegible] friends.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRIST[illegible] meeting of young men hel[illegible] the undersigned were a[illegible] mature a plan of organiz[illegible] journed meeting to be hel[illegible] ing, at 7½ o'clock, in the [illegible] To this meeting they c[illegible] invite all the young men [illegible] Christian young men of [illegible] organization of the Asso[illegible] to all, that a more thoro[illegible] must be made to advan[illegible] religion, and to provide [illegible] wants of the young m[illegible] have a full representatio[illegible] church in the city to that [illegible]

JOHN A. NICHOLS, [illegible]